BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

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6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
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the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

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Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. CUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Aus.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

NOTICE.

AS the undersigned are now preparing for their Annual Stock of Beers, Regimental Messes and Individuals are particularly requested to intimate immediately what quantity and what Maker they will require for Consumption the ensuing Season.

WOOLER AND Co.

Bombay Green, 19th March 1841.

MR. LEFEVRE has the honor to announce to the Public that he has received by the "Josephine," an assortment of goods from Paris, consisting of Musical Boxes playing 6 to 8 tunes, Palanquin or travelling clocks, clocks for rooms, Oil Paintings, Looking Glasses, Memorandum Books, Organ, Fresh Sardines and different other Articles, Liqueurs &c. &c. Terms Cash.

Nesbit Lane, opposite the Secretariat Office.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine First Class Ship "LANCASTER," J. JEFFERSON, Commander, 756 Tons Register, has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon, will sail on the 5th April.

For terms apply on board, or at the office of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, Meadow street.

Bombay, 22d March 1841.

FOR MADRAS.

TOUCHING on the Malabar Coast and Colombo should sufficient inducement offer. The fine Barque "CORINGA PACKET," 300 Tons, Register, "Old Measurement," Captain GIBSON, daily expected has splendid accommodations for Passengers, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage. Apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES AND CO.

Bombay, 22d March 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Teak built Barque "COLONEL NEWALL," 214 Tons, Register, "Old Measurement" Captain GRANT, this Vessel is just come out of Dock, having undergone very extensive repairs, ready to receive cargo, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES AND CO.

Bombay, 22d March 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Barque "JEHANGEER," Capt. HENDLEY having all her Cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch For Passage only having excellent accommodation Apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES, AND CO.

Bombay, 22d March 1841.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON AT MAHABULESHWAR.

THAT desirable, well known Bungalow called "*The Oaks*" commanding an extensive and extremely picturesque view.

This House has just been repaired, is considerably improved, and handsomely furnished, it is fitted also with a good Billiard Table. For rent and further particulars apply to Messrs. WOOLER AND Co.

Bombay, 22d March 1841.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following Wines, received direct from Portugal, in 3 dozen cases, viz.

Port Wine, ...	Rs. 15	per dozen.
Muscated,.....	,, 12	per do.
Lisbon, ...	,, 9	per do.

Bombay, 22d March 1841

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do.	do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do.	do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do.	do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.		do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do.	do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)		do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....		do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.		do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do.	do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto	do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

TIMES MARCH 20.

THE PUNJAUB.—We quoted in our last a minute account of the details of the Army assembling on the Punjaub frontier, from the Bombay *United Service Gazette*, and we subsoin from the same authority some other very important particulars worthy of very careful perusal. We do not know the precise weight to be attached to the statements of our Presidency contemporary; infinitely more minute and copious as they are beyond those we have yet seen narrated in any other journal; but we have no reason to doubt their accuracy, merely because they detail events alike momentous, new, and unlooked for. The *United Ssrvice Gazette*, always distinguished for the ability with which, from its commencement it has been conducted, and improved as it now is in the tone of its discussion, appears to be advancing rapidly in its career, and already alike in tone or in talent has shot far a head of its eldest local contemporaries. Differing widely as we do with it in opinion on many points which come under consideration, we feel bound to express ourselves thus of its management, and to acknowledge its assistance in supplying our columns with the greater part of the extracts of which we are able to avail ourselves from the columns of Bombay Cotemporaries.

The following in reference to the state of affairs around Lahore, seems to indicate a condition of hopeless embroilment, which, however averse the Government of India might be to premature interference, readers inaction on the part of the Army on the frontier, no longer permissible. Some such crisis as this was looked for—we did not expect that it would have come so quickly around, nor did we look for it in its present form:—

"In our last, we gave some details of the force about to enter the Punjaub, either for the purpose of restoring internal tranquillity, and leaving the country under the independent governance of the Sikhs, or with the more laudadle design of annexing it to our other conquests, and we have since learnt, from a letter dated the 8th instant, from the frontiers of the Punjaub, that the army about to assemble on the Sutledge under Major General Boyd is to consist of nine Regiments of Infantry, European and Native, and, as we have already stated, six Regiments of European and Native Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonels Pattle, Cureton, and Pope, are to be the Cavalry Brigadiers, and Colonels McCaskil, Dennis, and More, the Infantry ones.

The Artillery is to be under the command of Brigadier Graham of the Horse Artillery, and is to consist of six Battalions, four of Horse, and two of Foot.

Government has wisely directed the two European Cavalry Regiments, the 3d Dragoons and 16th Lancers, to be Brigaded together on this important occasion, in order, we presume, to give the Native Cavalry a proper notion, and afford them an example of charging an enemy, and pretty sure are we that the gallant 3d will show what can be done with the long straight sword. The Lancers will, we suppose, use their lances instead of their swords in the first instance.

The fate of the empire, built and sustained by the genius of Runjeet Sing, will now be speedily determined, and the event will, in all probability, shortly evince the truth that the durability of hereditary regal power can only be maintained by the influence and strength of civilised laws and customs. The monarchy of Punjab was not doomed to survive its founder, and the violent applectic struggles which seized it on his death will soon end in its dissulation.

Since writing the foregoing, we have seen some private letters from the Punjab, which mention the occurrence of another tragedy of a violent and ruthless nature. The Old Lady who fixed herself upon the *gaddee* at Lahore for some time, and who afterwards resigned her pretensions for a consideration, namely, seven lacs per annum, has been butchered by a band of soldiers, who were employed and deputed to slay her Paramour. As the assasins approached, she threw herself between them and the object of her regard, in the vain hope of arresting their design, and met her death while devotedly clinging to his person to shield him from the weapons of the executioners."

To the Editor of the Bombay Times.

SIR,—In the account of the proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of to-day, after a very full report of the Judge's observations, the part which I was reluctantly compelled to take is so imperfectly, or rather so erroneously stated, that I feel it my duty to request you to give insertion to the following statement. Sir H. Roper after having ordered the Proprietors of the *Times* Newspaper to attend the Court on the 27th instant, to answer for publishing certain remarks on the language used by him in the Supreme Court on the 12th ultimo in the application of Messrs. Forbes and Co. for the removal of certain observations of his from the file, referred to what he had said as to the proceedings in the Court on that day being, as he believed, connected with Mr. Forbes' conduct to him, in having publicly treated him with disrespect, and that he was in a great measure influenced by this in refusing to allow of the removal of the remarks complained of from the records. Sir H. Roper added—"During the proceeding I frequently expressed that such was the impression on my mind, and the Counsel for the parties did not and could not intimate that such impression was erroneous. Even now for certain purposes it may not be too late to set me right, if I was in error. Mr. Crawford, you were Counsel for Messrs. Forbes and Co. on the occasion. I do not ask you to say the impression I have alluded to was correct, or indeed to make any reply, but if you can say you did sincerely believe at the time the application was made that such impression was eroneous, I shall be happy to hear you say so."

At the time referred to I had requested Mr. Crawford to say that Sir H. Roper's impression was erroneous, and that if he thought it proper he might state that I, and not Mr. Forbes, had originally suggested the propriety of an appeal to the Court. It must be evident to all that this second appeal demanded an immediate answer, and I at once requested Mr. Crawford to state to the Judge what I had requested him to say on the 12th February. He made some remarks, but did not make the statement I had asked him to do; I entreated him again and again to do so but in vain, and Mr. Cochrane also declined; I afterwards urged Mr. Crawford to ask permission for my addressing the Court, and on his refusal appealed to the Bench. Sir H. Roper, with much courtesy, said that he could not refuse to hear me, but that personal feeling had already entered too much in this case; that he was not himself quite calm, and therefore urged me not to proceed. I replied, that personal feeling had no part in what I had to state; that in answer to his solemn appeal I thought it my duty to say, that when on the 12th February he had stated that the petition was connected with Mr. Forbes's conduct to him elsewhere, I had requested Mr. C. to say that such was not the case, and that if he thought proper that he might mention that this course was originally suggested by myself, and that it was adopted as being more manly than an appeal to the press which had been recommended to us; and that we also considered it more delicate to him to bring it forward before Sir J. Awdry's retirement from the Bench.

Sir H. Roper then said that he regretted that this had not been mentioned at the time, but that I must see that Mr. Crawford's situation was a difficult one. To this I replied that I did not complain of his not having made the statement on the 12th, as that had been left to his discretion, that I had cause of complaint that he would not make the statement I had then made, as his doing so had put me into a situation very foreign to my character and tastes.

I may add that I had doubts on the former occasion, as to the propriety of my mentioning my own name in connection with a joint proceeding of my partners and myself, but on this 2d appeal (the object of which could not be mistaken) being made in my presence, my duty was clear to meet it with an emphatic denial; and I rejoice that the opportunity was not again lost, as it elicited from the Judge the observation—that he wished it to be particularly understood that he had imputed nothing to Mr. Forbes beyond having made an affidavit in an apparently careless manner.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN G. MALCOLMSON.

Bombay, March 19th, 1841.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st of May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 12th March 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 19th, Dadoloy, Mahomud Aujum Nacoda, from Siam 24th January.

Do. 20th, Barque Coringa Packet, W. Gibson, Master, from Madras 14th Feb. *Passengers*—Lt. Butler, H. M.'s 41st Regiment. Ensigns Fleming Hessing, and Madden, Dr W. Johnston, with 117 Men and Women.

Do. 21st, Barque Olive Branches, W. S. Lindsay, Master, from Bushire 7th Inst. *Passenger.*—2 Natives.

SAILED.—None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Indus.
SCHOONERS	Auckland.
Taptee.	Cleopatra.
Royal Tiger.	Berenice.
BRIG.	Sesostris.
Palinurus.	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail.
Cleopatra.. ..	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez..	1st April.
A Steamer.. ..	Do.....	Do..	1st May.
Asia.....	Remington & Co..	London ..	Despatch.
Earl of Balcarra	Remington & Co.....		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowasjee & Co ..		
Reliance....	Foster & Co.	Liverpool.	31st Inst.
Champion....	Skinner & Co	Liverpool.	im. despatch
Hugh Walker.	Do.....	Clyde.. ..	Despatch.
Hope.....	Do.....	China.. ..	in April.
British Merchant.....	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Simon Taylor.	Forbes & Co.	China ..	im. despatch
Chieftain.. ..	McG. Brownrigg & Co..	Liverpool	Despatch.
Wave..... ..	B. & A. Hormusjee ..	Liverpool.	In March.
Lancaster. ..	Higginson & Co	Liverpool.	5th prox.
Carnatic.....	Wm. Nicol & Co.....		
Hannah..	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor	
Colonel Newal	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Do.	Despatch.
Mary Gordon..	Furdoonjee Limjee....	China....	im. despatch
Corsair.....	J. Dadabhoy & Co.....	China....	immediate.
Drongan.....	T. Jefferies and Co....	Calcutta..	Despatch.
Agnes..... ..	B. & A. Hormuzjee..	Do.. ..	Despatch.
Wild Irish Girl.	J. N. Wady	Singapore and Macao	immediate.
Cursetjee Cowasjee.....	.....		
Sophia.....	Jossub Boldeno.....	Singapoor	Despatch.
Lady Grant..	.....		
Jehangeer.....	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Eastward	Despatch.
John..	W. Nicol & Co.....		
Kusrovie	Ramdass Herachund., ..	Singapoor.	10th prox.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Charles Grant.	Simon Taylor.
Hugh Walker.	Champion.
	Chieftain.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Roopaulay.
Pittamber Savoy.	Yarch Prince Rigent.
Caroline.	Asia.
Colonel Newal.	Amoody.
Essavic.	Dawlut Savoy.
Maria.	Agnes.
Ruby.	Jehangier.
Fanny.	Wild Irish Girl.
Hydroose.	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Alexander Robertson	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Ruparell.	Shaw Allum.
Hamoody.	John.
Caroline (Do.)	Futhel Barry.
Sophia.	Brigand.
Cady Grant.	Victoria.
Rutier.	Kusrovie.
Corsair.	Dodoloy.
Mary Gordon.	Coringa Packet.
Arab.	Olevе Branche.
Drongan.	
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Josephine.	Barque Marquis of Hastings.
ARAB.	Brig Simplicia.
Hartingar.	Brig Novo Vingeate.
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	Wave.
Shawen Shaw.	Lancaster.
Fezzabany.	Carnatic.
Earl of Balcarras.	
Reliance.	
British Merchant.	
Hope.	

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Donna Pascoa.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	London ..	19th Nov.
Lion.....	Foster & Co.	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Halifax Packet.	Gillanders, Ewart & co.	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Robert Stride	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	24th Nov.
Buckinghamshire..	D. & M. Pestonjee..	Do.. ..	5th Dec.
Duke of Bronte	.....	Do.. ..	13th Dec.
Alexander Barin	.....	Do.. ..	13th Dec.
Lady Feversham	.....	Do.. ..	2d Feb.
Lady East....	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	14th Jan.
Ann.....	.....	Do.. ..	19th Jan.
Louisa..	.....	Do.. ..	19th Jan.
Inglis	.....	Do.. ..	29th Jan.
Tory..	.....	Do.. ..	14th Jan.
Margaret	.....	Do.. ..	4th Jan.
Florist	.....	Do.. ..	6th Jan.
Guisachan....	.....	Do.. ..	14th Jan.
Grafton.. ..	.....	Shields ..	9th Jan.
North Pole.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	4th Dec.
Royal Adelaide	.....	Do.. ..	
Britons' Queen	.....	Do.. ..	30th Dec.
Emery.....	.....	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Emily.....	Foster & Co	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Abbotsford....	.....	Do.. ..	28th Sept.
Goudolier	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Magistrate....	.....	Do.. ..	2d Oct.
Rothschild. ..	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	29th Oct.
William Miles	P. Milne Co.	Do.. ..	24th Nov.
William Gillies.	.....	Do.. ..	2nd Nov.
Ospray..	Gillanders, Ewart & co	Do.. ..	3d Nov.
Countess of Loudon.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	18th Nov.
Kirkman Finlay.....	RitcheStewart & Co.....	Do.. ..	26th Nov.
Royal Sovereign	.....	Do.. ..	19th Jan.
Caledonia.. ..	McG Brownrigg & co.	Do.. ..	
Hero of Malown	DiromCarter & co ..	Do.. ..	
Wm. Sharples..	.....	Do.. ..	
Devonport....	.....	Do.. ..	
Belvidere	W. & T. Edmond & co.	Do.. ..	16th Dec.
Lintin.....	H. & Cardwell	Do.. ..	28th Dec.
Crown.....	.....	Do.. ..	19th Jan.
Caledonia	....	Do.. ..	
Henry McCornik.....	.....	Do.. ..	18th Dec.
St. Laurence	.....	Do.. ..	14th Jan.
China	.....	Do.. ..	30th Jan.
Shannon	.....	Do.. ..	29th Jan.
Windsor Castle	.....	Do	19th Jan.
Ritchie.....	.....	Clyde.. ..	29th Jan.
Flora.....	.....	Do.. ..	20th Dec.
Bucephalus...	W. Nicol & co.....	Do.. ..	2d Dec.
Ellora.....	Skinner & co.	Do.. ..	
Argyll	.....	Greenock..	19th Nov.
Favourite.. ..	.....	Scilly.. ..	21st Nov.
Minerva....	.....	Llanelly ..	11th July.
Emily.....	.....	Llanelly ..	26th Sept.
Malton..	E. Maclean & co.. ..	Newcastle.	9th Nov.
Birman..	W. Nicol & co.....	N.S. Wales	
Fife.....	.....	.....	30th Jan.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Bordeaux	4th June.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & co.....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis.....	.....	China ..	
Harriet Scott.	P. Milne & co	Singapore.	
Inez.....	W. Nicol & co.	Red Sea..	
Coringa Paket	T. Jefferies & Co... ..	Madras ..	
Ramsay..... ..	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Moulmain.	5th March.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 18.—Lieut. Col. C. A. G. Wallington, B. N. I., from Saugur.

Do. do.—Lieut. H. Brabazor, Artillery from Ahmedabad.

Do. do.—Lieut. J. E. Taylor, 18th Regt. N. I., from Ahmedabad.

Do. do.—Lieut. C. H. Winfield, 18th Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.

Do. 19.—Capt. Roberts, 9th M. N. I., from Europe.

DEPARTURES.

March 15.—Lieut. W. R. Simpson, M. Battn. to Malnbulishwar.

Do. 17.—Assist. Surgeon J. Bourchier, M. D. to Deccan.

Do. do.—Capt. A. Hametton, 15th Regt. N. I., to Zanzibar.

Do. 18.—Assist. Surgeon Neilson, 5th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.

Do. do.—Assist. Surgeon R. Hosken, M. D. to Ahmedabad.

Do. do.—Lieut. J. C. Hartley, Staff to Poonah.

Do. 19.—Lieut. W. Reynolds, to Sholapore.

Do. 20.—Lieut. J. Pottinger, Artillery to Ahmednuggur.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, March 22, 1841.

ARRIVED March 19th, Grab Brig Dadaboy Mahommed Aujum Nacodah from Siam 24th January; Do 20th Barque Coringa Packet W. Gibson Master from Madras 14th February:—Passengers Lieut. Butler H. M. 41st Regiment Ensigns Fleming Hessing & Madden and Dr. W. Johnston with 117 men and women H. M. 41st Regt; Do. 21st Barque Olive Branch W. S. Lindsay Master from Bushire 7th Instant.—Passengers 2 Natives. 11th Instant, off the Quoins passed and signal'd to the H. C. Brig Tigris.

THE Annual Examination of the Scholars of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution took place on Saturday last at, the Society's rooms on the Esplanade. Sir Thomas McMahon, the Members of Council present in Bombay, the Lord Bishop and the heads of Society attended, while several ladies honored the meeting by their presence. The proceedings were truly gratifying and the Scholars evinced a high order of talent. His Excellency Sir T. McMahon took the chair at Eleven o'clock and called on Captain Ramsay Secretary to the Institution to read a letter from the Honourable the Governor. Captain Ramsay accordingly read the following letter.

MALABAR POINT.

March 18th 1841,

MY DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to be under the necessity of informing you that I do not feel quite equal to the fatigues of a field day at the Elphinstone Native Education Institution on Saturday and am therefore compelled to relinquish the pleasure of being present at the examination of the pupils on that day.

I lament this the more as I had not only promised myself the gratification of witnessing the progress made by the Native youth of Bombay under an institution in which I take the deepest interest, and of verifying the correctness of the views with which I consented to the consolidation of our several educational establishments under one board, but I had also hoped to take advantage of this opportunity to make known to the community at large Native as well as European, my General Sentiments on the subject of educating the Natives of India.

The Report of the Board of Education has not yet come before me officially, but as far as I have been allowed to look into it, its details are highly satisfactory and particularly interesting and gratifying on one point, namely the proof they afford that the Natives themselves are anxious for the extension of Education. This was a point on which many of us were sceptical, but being now set at rest as I consider it is by the various instances adduced in that report, I am encouraged to urge the European Community to second their wishes with redoubled energy, to respond to this noble thirst for knowledge by a zeal equally noble and disinterested, and to shew to our Native fellow subjects that neither our views in imparting knowledge, nor our means of doing so are selfish sparing or niggardly.

We must however recollect that in this Country we are placed in a very peculiar position—that we have difficulties to contend with which in Europe are unknown, differences of religion, of caste, of language, of habit, of prejudice amongst the Natives and not a little difference of opinion amongst ourselves. All these must be conciliated and our task is therefore doubly arduous and demands a rare mixture of zeal moderation temper and judgement—But none of these difficulties are insuperable, nor will they, I trust be even sufficient to check us for one moment in our career, our path though thorny is sufficiently marked out to be trod with certainty and precision, and the goal to which it leads though distant is not so remote as to be invisible. That goal is the ultimate amelioration of the moral condition of the people of India.

Education has been well defined "the "best employment of all the means which "can be made use of by man for rendering the human mind to the greatest "possible degree, the instrument of human happiness." In educating the people of India we are endeavouring as much as lies in our power to put them in possession of this instrument of happiness; in instructing them in their vernacular languages we are raising them up the first step of the ladder of enlightenment, but in instructing them in the English language we shall be putting into their hands the very key of the storehouse of European Science and Literature and giving them access to those principles of true knowledge which have given the West so striking a predominance over the East, we shall be removing the film which for so many centuries has obscured their mental vision, and be affording them the opportunity of eventually distinguishing light from darkness, and truth from falsehood. This is the goal to which our efforts tend, this the great the glorious result which I trust awaits our present exertions, but to attain it a rare union of qualities almost incompatible with each other is required, our zeal must be tempered by judgement, our ardour by patience, our enthusiasm by calm and dispassionate feeling; we must submit to much procrastination and many disappointments but we must be careful that these delays and disappointments be not of our own creating, and that their cause be not to be sought rather in our own hastiness than in the slowness of those we are instructing. I do not make these observations with a view to discourage our exertions. On the contrary they should be redoubled, but by pointing out the rocks on which our Vessel may possibly split I am only endeavouring the more surely to bring her safely into Port at last.

The progress of education in Europe has of late years been very rapid and the diffusion of intellectual acquirements amongst every class has been attended with the happiest results. The theories of Scientific and highly educated men are there practically illustrated by well educated Artizans, and the Mechanic has ceased to be as much a mere Machine in the hands of his employer, as that with which he executes his work is in his own—thanks to the cheap and general diffusion of knowledge he can now reason on the principles of his handicraft; and invention, originally the daughter of necessity becomes with him the child of well paid employment. This is but one of the advantages of education, the moral man is as much improved as the material and intellectual, and in every country where the experiment has been tried on an extensive scale the statistics of crime are found to bear an inverse ratio to those of education. This is as it should be, but shall these advantages be confined to Europe? Shall a six weeks journey carry us from the centre of civilization to the confines of a more than cimmerian darkness? Shall we be content to gaze on our own acquirements with all the satisfaction of self complacency, while many millions of our fellow men and fellow subjects are languishing under the disadvantages and privations of ignorance? Forbid it, say I every consideration of policy of expediency, of justice of humanity: I cannot take leave of this subject without referring to another with which it is intimately connected. I mean the development of the physical resources of this vast Empire, resources of the existence of which we have moral, though not yet tangible proof, and which when called into action as they inevitably must be when the Natives themselves become acquainted with their value, will tend in a most important degree to *our* strength and stability and to *their* wealth and aggrandizement. When the diffusion of science shall have pointed out to the now rude and uncultered denizens of the forest and the mountain, that they have at their command and in their immediate neighbourhood the latent sources of unbounded wealth is the yet unexplored bowels of the earth, who can doubt that the mineral treasures so long neglected will spring at once into vigorous and healthy life? That the roar of the Lion and the Tiger shall be supplanted in the forest by the echo of the axe and the hammer, and that the howlings of the mountain plunderer shall give place to the cheerful din of the pickaxe the anvil and the furnace? That the numerous navigable rivers of this large peninsula shall be covered with steamers, built from Indian forests, fitted with Engines of Indian Metal, propelled by fuel from Indian Mines, and guided by Indian Engineers educated in Indian Seminaries? To the diffusion of Education we and India are I hope likely to owe these and many similar advantages, and to the diffusion of education India will eventually owe, I have no doubt, many and various other blessings; to these I will now only allude, but feeling as I do the deep importance of the object we have in view I will conclude by urging you most strenuously not to relax one atom of your exertions, by assuring you of my hearty cooperation and of my earnest hope that on a future occasion I may have the gratification of meeting yourself and the pupils of the institution under circumstances more auspicious than those which now unfortunately prohibit my attendance.

Believe me
My Dear Sir,
Very faithfully Yours.
(Signed) J. R. CARNAC.

Capt. H. N. RAMSAY.
&c. &c.

The examinations then commenced and three of the head Scholars named. Kesso Ran Nursing, Vedadri Sadasun Modliar, and Bhaoo Dajee, Read Extracts of Prize Essays.

"On the probable effect of a literary and Scientific Education on the Physical moral and intellectual condition of the Natives of India."

After these an examination of the classes commenced.

1st In mental arithmetic.

2nd The West and Clare Scholars were examined in the History of England and Geography of Hindostan.

3rd The 1st English class Senior department of the School on the outlines of the History of Maharashtra.

4th Examination of the 2nd Class do. do. on exercises in Phraseology and the Map of Asia.

5th 3rd English class junior Department of the School on the exercise of the Grammer.

The Fort School was also examined in the History of Asia.

One Gold and 7 Silver Medals with a Vast number of Books were distributed by the Chairman who addressed an encouraging word to each pupil.

The following resolutions were then moved and seconded in order.

Resolution 1st That the report now read be adopted as the report of the institution and be ordered to be printed.

Moved by Framjee Cowasjee Esq.
Seconded by Mahommed Ibrahim Muckbah Esq.

Resolution 2nd that the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Honble the President Vice President and Directors of the institution.

Moved by Colonel Dunsterville.
Seconded by Dr. White.

Resolution 3rd that the Honble J. H. Crawford Esq. be requested to accept the offer of Vice President to the institution.

Moved by Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esq.
Seconded by Dadabhoy Pestonjee Esq.

Resolution 4th That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Council of the Bengal Asiatic Society for their handsome present to this institution of the Copy of their Journal since its commencement and promise of its continuance.

Moved by Dr. Mackie.
Seconded by Cursetjee Jamsetjee Esq.

Resolution 5th That the following Gentlemen be requested to become Directors of this institution for the current year.

W. C. Bruce Esq.	Cursetjee Jamsetjee Esq.
Framjee Cowasjee.	J. P. Willoughby.
Mahomed Ali Rogay.	J. McLennan.
Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba.	J. W. Henderson.
L. R. Reid.	D. Greenhill.
Juggunothjee Sunkersett.	W. Mackie.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	P. W. LeGeyt.
Dhackjee Dadajee.	W. Howard.
Bhomanjee Hormusjee.	Mun Mohundass.
Rustumjee Kaikobadjee.	W. A. Montriou.
Colonel D. Barr.	S. Marriott.
Sir Roger de Faria.	Nowrojee Jamsetjee.
Akbar Ali Khan.	Pestonjee Framjee.
Ball Gungadhur Shastree	Veanaik Gungadhur Shastree.
Dadabhoy Pestonjee.	
Meerza Ali Mahommed Khan	

Moved by Colonel Dunsterville.
Seconded by H. B. Crockett Esq.

Resolution 6th. That this meeting desire to offer their best thanks to the Honble Sir J. R. Carnac Governor for the deep interest he has evinced in the promotion of Native Education, and warm attachment to this institution.

Moved by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
Seconded by W. C. Bruce Esq.

Resolution the 7th that the thanks of this Meeting be given to His Excellency the Commander in Chief for his kindness in taking the Chair and his able conduct in it on the present occasion.

Moved by W. R. Morris Esq.
Seconded by Juggannothjee Sunkersett Esq.

In returning thanks Sir Thomas McMahon said "he had been highly gratified by what he had heard and witnessed that day. The Examination had evinced a considerable progression and improvement in the Pupils as he had been told by those near him, as on the preceding year he had been unable to attend the meeting of the institution from indisposition. He considered that the advance in all branches of learning was highly honorable to the Teachers and creditable to the Scholars. He should not fail to report every thing he had seen and heard favorably to Sir James Carnac with whom he had had many interesting conversations on the subject, and who yielded to none in an ardent desire for the advancement of Native Education and the extension of its benefits to all classes of that community. For himself it was needless to say he should be proud to forward such views with all the means in his power." His Excellency concluded an excellent speech which we are conscious of reporting very imperfectly by expressing his ardent wishes for the continued prosperity of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution. The Meeting them dispersed highly delighted with all they had seen and heard a little after 2 P. M.

Anxious for the advancement of knowledge among all classes of the community we hail with peculiar pleasure the appearance in the ephemeral world of the Aurora of Ararat, a weekly paper in the Armenian language, published at Smyrna. We sincerely hope the object of its establishment will be realized. It is got up in a creditable manner, and the interesting matter it contains is admirably condensed. From the number for the 23rd January 1841 we extract the following remarks on Egyptian affairs.—"The tranquility and good order of this country begin daily to be improved and evince the good effects of peace. We doubt not but that in a short time our trade will assume a good aspect. On the 11th the whole of the Ottoman fleet left Alexandria for Marmora, where, after performing quarantine they are to return to Constantinople"

THE Calcutta Papers are full of the opening of the new Theatre an account of which we have extracted, and we only wish our own Society of Bombay would come forward and imitate the good people of Calcutta. But we fear our aspirations will be vain and that a length of time must yet elapse before we are gratified with Histrionic amusements, sure we are that many a dull Evening might be passed merrily, and many a sad hour wiled away if we had a Theatre, while it would furnish employment to many deserving people, and above all, bring all classes of the Community in contact to enjoy a public spectacle, which is more desirable than is calculated on in the Philosophy of many. There is one other argument, which is applicable to the Native Gentlemen of this Island. From good plays they might gain much instruction and edification and learn more accurately the manners and customs of the Nation with whose Sons their fortunes are cast. The Native rising generation are making great strides in European literature and we have no doubt in goodtime an appreciation of the fine Arts will be engendered. The Drama would not be a slight adjunct in inducing a correct taste and polished view of the arts, and should there be any chance of the erection of a Temple of Thespis, through a favorable answer being received to our Theatrical Petition, we shall rely upon the strenuous support of the Native Gentlemen of this Island, and trust yet to see Shakespear and Sheridan more admired than nautches, tom-toms, and all the trivial amusements which have hitherto amused the vacant hours of our Native fellow Citizens. But to the Play. The House of course was crammed from Ceiling to the Floor, the Governor General attended and Mrs. Leach spoke an address which all things considered was happily enough conceived. The play of "The Wife" by Sheridan Knowles followed and is described as having been well performed. An old Bombay Amateur sustained one of the principal parts, and the whole went off with great eclat and was announced for repetition amid the plandits of the audience. We are sorry to observe that some fanatical Preacher in the City of Palaces has been weak or wicked enough to notice the melancholy decease of Mr Collins the builder of the Sans Souci, and call it "a judgement on him for erecting a Palace to the Devil." We had hoped that the day was passed when such disgusting impiety would be tolerated even by the ignorant. All men must die some time or other. and it is presumptuous to attribute motives to the decrees of Providence. If Mr. Collins had died after exercising the duties of his profession in the building of a Church we presume on such doctrine he ought to have secured his beatitude, we are glad to see this Maworm well lectured by the Caleutta Press, and trust he will at least add a little Charity to his profession of Christianity.

HIS Excellency Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell embarked for Ceylon, yesterday at twelve o'cloek under the usual salute.

THE Bombay *Times* has in his paper of Saturday thought proper courteously to canvass the merits of his Contemporaries and in the style of,

Jove in his Chair
Of the Skies Lord Mayor.

issues his almighty fiat, and toadies the *United Service Gazette* at the expence "of its eldest local contemporaries," and in so doing goes out of his way to be plaster that Journal. We have no doubt the favor will be returned and the Public be amused with a regular series of,

Caw me Caw thee.

a very ancient and established custom of North Britain. To quote still from poor old O'Keefes pleasant Burletta. We may say that his editorial Judgment is uncommonly like that of Justice Midas,

Pan shall remain
Pol quit the plain.

and we may suppose the Chorus sung by the *United Service Gazette* Establishment,

Oh tremendous Justice Midas.!

Our Contemporary seems to have deeply studied the natural history of puffing and has done as nice a bit of the puff collateral (vide Critic Act 1st Scene 2nd) as the great Mr. Puff himself could desire or his Parent the witty Sheridan indite.

WE have copied a letter from Mr. Malcolmson to the *Times* in which he complains that the slight recollection of his conversation with the Judge on Thursday last is imperfectly or rather erroneously stated in our Columns. What we repeated was never intended to represent the exact words of that gentleman but merely the spirit of what he said and by saying "as far as we recollect" we challenged correction. We are glad to be set right by him and have accordingly reprinted his letter.

By the News which we have received through the *Delhi Gazette* and *Agra Ukhbar* we find that the intelligence given by the *United Service Gazette* of the murder of the Ex-Ranee Chand Kowr is incorrect, her favorite Lala Tickchund was assassinated in her presence and in an attempt to save him she was slightly wounded. The aspect of affairs in the Punjaub Scinde and Affghanistan is lowering, and a storm of hostility seems about to burst on our devoted heads. Herat is in the hands of the Persians while Kamran with a Persian Army is advancing on Candahar and favored by the disaffected Chiefs boasts of an intention of dethroning Shah Shoojah and driving the British from Affghanistan. Major Todd and the other Officers has fortunately escaped from him, and General Brooks Force is it is said to be pushed on to Candahar though the Pass with all possible despatch. The Ghilzees are in insurrection in that district and are stated to be on the "qui vive" to join the Persians against us. All this is very pleasant after Two years of warfare and though we have no doubt the Persians will get well thrashed by General Brook's Force if they meet, yet we should like to know what our Political Agents in Scinde are to do when our Forces are moved on. Is it likely that the Murrees, Brahoes and all the Mountain Tribes will be quiet when they find no Military Power to overawe them, and how are our communications to be preserved? People will say "Oh of course more Troops must be sent" so they must but where are they to come from? One half of the Bombay Army is already in Scinde and we cannot space another Regiment. Now we would ask why should not some Madras Troops or some of His Highness the Nizams forces be employed? Even then with so many calls for Troops for the Punjaub Moultan Candahar Cutch Gundava and Scinde, we shall be hardly put to it without a speedy augmentation. The wisdom of Sir Thomas Willshire's recommendations to the Home Authorities to send out more European Troops is now sufficiently apparent. Every disposable man on this side of India will be required. There is also no doubt that this Persian invasion may be traced to Russian intrigue and if so, it is probable some of her Officers will be found directing the Persian levies, while the notorious poverty of the Persian Exchequer will render not a little of her gold necessary. If a Persian Army crosses the Affghan frontier it is tantamount to a declaration of war against us, and if after beating them back which we have no doubt will occur and we cross into Persia, it is probable the Shah will invoke the aid of his ally and Master the Autocrat, and then at last the Tug of War may be looked for in earnest. All this is speculation but it is within the bounds of probability. Happy would it have been if instead of relying on the faith of two scoundrels like Kamran and Yar Mahommed, if our Politicals had garrisoned Herat instead of spending 40,000£ to strengthen it for no purpose but to give us a little more trouble in taking it back again. Policy and Political men seem to have done their worst for British Interests from Canton to Herat, and we can only hope that the lessons we have received may not be lost on us, and that in future we shall trust a little more to the Sword and Bayonet and less to the Pen and Protocol.

WE have received Bengal Papers to the 11th, Madras 13th Instant, and Maulmain to January 20th. The Calcutta Papers contain nothing interesting. In the Madras Spectator of the 13th there is highly complimentary order with reference to the 1st European Regiment. The motto "Spectamur Agendo" has been affixed to the colours of this distinguished Corps, in conse-

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quence of their meritorious Services "at Arcot, Plassey, Coudore, Wandewash, Sholingur Nundy Droog, Amboyna, Ternate, Banda and Pondicherry, all of which are to emblazoned on their colours." It would be well if similar distinctions were awarded to Corps of this Presidency. Nothing in our opinion excites a Soldiers valour more, or adds to his pride, than the addition of honours to the Standard of his Regiment. The names of many of the Seiges Battles &c. at which the Bombays have been present are already enumerated on their colours, but the Corps have no mottos. Scarcely a Queens Regiment, but what has this honorary distinction, and why the Army of Western India should form an exception, we are at a loss to discover. It is a curious coincidence, but when the other Presidencies have obtained any boon either in its Civil or Military Services, Bombay generally follows in the Wake. It will most likely do so in this instance, and when the meritorious Services of each Corps have undergone consideration, a deserving motto may perhaps be found or one or two of them.

We are happy to hear by a letter from Kujjuck dated 4th March that a large booty has been taken in the Town, which was about to be sold, and great expectations were raised that the sale would produce near upon a Lakh of Rupees. This however will have to be divided among General Brook's whole Force, therefore the sum for each individual will amount to a very little. We are glad to be able to state to the friends of Colonel Wilson that his wound is not so dangerous as it was first represented to have been, no amputation is likely to take place, and a few months on Crutches, will probably set that gallant Officer on his legs again.

CHINA.

(From the Canton Press, Feby. 6.)

A rumour has been current during the week that the Blockade of the river would be raised even before all differences with the English are finally arranged, and that in consequence six American ships which have got their chops of permission to enter the river from Canton, would proceed to Whampoa, immediately. We are from the best authority enabled to state that this rumour is totally unfounded, and that the present blockade will not be relaxed until the English ships shall also be admitted by the Chinese, or in fact until the final settlement of the existing differences between Great Britain and China.

Very soon after the accounts of the probability of a War between England and France, brought by the *Folkestone* become known, the French sloop of War, *Danaide*, Captain Rosamel, got under weigh, supposed to be bound for Manilla. This vessel, should war be declared, will be an awkward customer to merchant ships in these seas. She is heavily armed with 20 32-pounders, and 4 68-pounders; on the first intelligence of war having actually broken out, some of the British squadron, now here, will, we suppose, be sent in search of her.

THE NEGOCIATIONS.

Captain Elliot returned from his interview with Keshen on Friday night, and on the Soturday published the following.

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 30th January. 1841.

The Plenipotentiary acquaints Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects that the negotiations with the Imperial Commissioner proceed satisfactorily.

Learning however that some of Her Majesty's subjects are preparing to go to Canton, he feels it his duty to declare that persons pursuing that course, before he publishes a declaration that he considers it safe and suitable, must be pleace to understand that they are acting contrary to his sense of what is right for the public interests, and must incur the whole risk and responsibility of their own proceedings.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

It certainly is consolatory to be told that negociations proceed satisfactorily, but we confess that we should like to be able to refer our readers to somewhat more substantial proofs of a settlement being close at hand, instead of which we can only see that one condition at least of the preliminary arrangements the conclusion of which H. M. Plenipotentiary announced to H. M. Subjects on the 20th January, is already evaded by the Chinese. We allude to the fourth condition of those arrangements which says: "The Trade "of the Port of Canton to be opened within 10 "days after the Chinese New Year, and to be "carried on at Whampoa till further arrange- "ment are practicable at the new settlement. According to this, British ships ought ever since the 3rd of this month to be on their way to Whampoa; but all applications for permission for them to enter the river have hitherto been refused, nor have British Merchants themselves been allowed to proceed to Canton, although that this would be permitted must be inferred from the paragraph quoted from Captain Elliot's Circular of 20th January. It is true that in that of the 30th H. M. Plenipotentiary warns British Merchants against going to Canton until further notice from him, without however mentioning that the Chinese have already refused to fulfil one of the conditions he himself has publicly announced as having stipulated with them. That there is something wrong in the negociations can no longer be doubted or else, why has the trade not been opened, as the Chinese promised it should be? If on the other hand, negotiations were at the time H. M. Plenipotentiary published his circular not in a sufficient state of forwardness and that nothing, as we suspect to have been the case was finally concluded, the publication of the circular may be the cause of incalculable mischief. The official news of a speedy settlement of differences will reach England by the John O'Gount, and India by the Enterprize, its natural consequence will be speculation upon a false basis, ruinous to those concerned in it; the circular will cause the prices of Teas to fall without good cause for such depreciation, and exports to China will rise in the same proportion, and Merchants will be justified in their opinion and that of their friends in consequence of having acted upon information coming from such high authority. But, alas, experience has already proved to us in this instance, that even this high authority may be misled, and thereby become the cause of misleading others into loss and misfortune. Up to Friday (yesterday) morning nothing of any importance as to how the negotiations proceeded, had transpired; it was said that H. M. Plenipotentiary would during the week proceed to Canton, there to sign the treaty, but H. E. has not yet moved from Macao, and it would appear that before the arrangement is finally concluded if indeed its provisions are already in a state of sufficient forwardness, the Imperial Commissioner has found means to prevail on H. M. Plenipotentiary to awaitan answer from Peking, which may now already have arrived in Canton, Keshen's report of the taking of Chuenpee and Ty-cock low. There are indeed rumours current here that such answer has been received; that His Imperial Majesty is greatly incensed as the presumption of the barbarians, and at the yielding dispositions of Keshen; that on no account is Hongkong to be ceded to the English: but that the Emperor agrees to the payment of the stipulated compensation. We merely give this as a rumour; we believe that up to yesterday morning important despatches were expected by H. M. Plenipotentiary from Canton, and facts, as stated above, prove to us that the arrangements notified by Captain Elliot as concluded a fortnight since, have not come to conclusion yet. We should not be sorry to see the present negotiations broken off; the conditions obtained from the Chinese are in our opinion much less favorable than they ought to be, and should the Chinese not understand their own interest well enough, and refuse to accede to them, it is to be expected that better terms will be forced from them next time.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN CAPTAIN ELLIOT AND KESHEN.

(From the Canton Press, 30th Januarg.)

We last week published Captain Elliot's Circular, containing the 'preliminary arrangement' entered into with the Imperial Commissioner Keshen, and no information on the 'details remaining matter for negotiation' has since reached us. H. M. Plenipotentiary left this in the Steamar *Nemesis* on Tuesday last, and on Wednesday, being joined by the Steamer *Madagascur* proceeded to Second Bar, accompanied by Mr. Johnston, H. M. Deputy Superintendent of Trade, M. Challaye, French Vice Consul, Captains Herbert, Maitland, Blake, Warren, Nias, Eyes, of the squadron, and by several military officers, whose names we did not learn, also by Captain Rosamel, of the French sloop of war the *Danaide*, making in all a cortege of about twenty gentlemen. They landed near second bar Pagoda, being escorted by a guard of honor of about 70 marines under comand of Lieut. Maxwell of the *Druid*, and were very courteously received by the Imperial Commissioner Keshen, who waited their arrival, a number of high officers of the Province, and also the Hong merchants Howqua, Mowqua, and Pwankebqua, being in attendance, under tents erected for that purpose. The gentlemen composing H. M. Plenipotentiary's suite, were, by that officer, seriatim introduced to Keshen, and the ceremony went off in the very best style, after which they were invited and sat down to a banquet prepared for them. At Keshen's desire the marines went through their exercise, much to the admiration of the Chinese, and while the English visitors were at dinner, Keshen sent for two privates of the marines and closely inspected their dress, accoutrement, &c. These marines were a very fine body of men, and from the sample, H. E. will be able to form a pretty correct idea of the British soldier. This day was consumed in the *ceremonial* and the whole of Captain Elliot's snite left again that afternoon in the *Madagascar*. H. M. Plenipotentiary remaining at second bar in the *Nemesis*, attended by Mr. Morrison, Chinese Interpreter, and Mr Elmslie, Secretary to the Superintendents. Nothing is known when the negotiations for the settlement to de ails are likely to be at an end, but it is thought Captain Elliot will be able to leave the river tomorrow, and probably nothing of the nature of the treaty will become known until his return to Macao.

CHINESE MORALITY.

(Concluded from our Last issue.)

The second chapter, upon giving due importance to justice contains a story which will remind the reader of the wife of Asdrubal of Carthage. Sentiments like those uttered by the wife of Yew have always been commended by Chinese moralists: and her suicide would have found admirers in Greek or Roman story as well as in Chinese.

"The King of Jung had conquered the state of Kae and killed its Prince. He commanded the statesmen of Kae, saying 'whoever dares to kill himself, his wife and children shall all be exterminated.' A general of Kae named Yew, endeavoured to commit suicide, but being saved by a person, did not die, and returned home. His wife exclaimed, 'the army dispersed, the prince dead, and you alone alive!' Yew endeavoured to explain to her the circumstances, but she said, the other day you was rescued from death but what reasons do you offer now?' He replied,' it was not that I cared anything about my own life, but I feared lest my wife and children be destroyed.' His wife rejoined, 'I have heard that when the prince was sorrowful, his ministers were disgraced; but when their prince was disgraced, his ministers died. But now the prince is dead, and lord Yew still lives: how can you call this just! Numbers of gentry and people are killed, the state is irretrievably ruined, and you are alive! can you call this benevolent? To grieve for your family, and, forgetting both justice and benevolence, turn your back on your old prince, and serve him thus basely; can you call such conduct faithful? Love for your wife and children is a private passion, but duty to your liege is a public obligation. To fail in your duties as a man and a statesman for the sake of your wife and children, and thus to steal your life and basely live, is what we are all ashamed of: should you not be much more ashamed of it? I cannot endure all this disgrace and live with you.' She accordingly put an end to her life. The prince of Jung praised her as a worthy woman, and sacrificed to her manes with the great sacrifices, and gave her an honorary burial."

St. Pierre speaks of his dislike at seeing a widow married to a second husband. Chinese moralists have ever been of the same opinion. The Hindoo writers have so strongly laid down their sense of the practice as indecorous, that a widow was almost compelled to sacrifice herself on his pyre, but Chinese philosopher find honorable occupation for widowhood. They teach aged widows to nurture their little grand children; if left so while yet young they are to serve their husband's parents, but on no account to marry again. Luhchow says, "if she fears death, and desires life, even if it is with loss of virtue, then although she is a human being, she will in truth not differ from the birds and beasts. If she be unhappy and meets with adverse fortune, she has death left: a pure gem, or the transparent ice, can be destroyed, but cannot be defiled. When a girl has been betrothed, she is considered to all intents and purposes as the wife of her intended, and if he dies before the nuptials are consummated, propriety requires her perpetual virginity. Two or three instances of adherence to these rules are given in the VIth volume of the Repository, page 568, to which we refer the reader. Among the examples given under this chapter, are two or three of handsome widows cutting of their noses to get rid of their importunate suitors! That singular feature of Chinese society, which allows the nearest of kin to avenge the death, or prosecute the murder, of a relative, is discussed in the fourth chapter; the reader is refere, to page 345, of vol. VIII, for an exhibition of it selected from this very chapter

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is a maxim the Chinese have practically taught ever since the olden days when the 'mother of Mencius chose out a neighbourhood. They lay great stress on the education of children in earliest youth; and consider that much of the subsequent wickedness in a man is owing to the injudicious fondness of his mother. We acknowledge and lament the erroneous teaching given to youth here, but look forward with hope to the time when these millions of immortal minds shall be trained in *the way* they should go. So important a part of female education as the training of children is properly considered by Luhchow, who devotes the third part of the first book to it. He says, "during infancy a child ardently loves its mother, who knows all its traits of goodness; while perhaps, the father cannot know about it, there is nothing which the mother does not see. Therefore a mother teaches more effectually, and only by her undue fondness, the youth gradually becomes more and more proud (as man become by age sourer and stronger,) by which he is nearly ruined. As saith the proverb, 'fond mothers have spoiled children.'" By these and other remarks, do Chinese writers endeavour to inculcate the importance of correct early instructions; see also vol. IV pages 111 and 113, for further notices on this subject. We introduce one of the many examples quoted by our author.

"Ching was the mother of Le Kingjeäng; her disposition was very stern and discriminating. She was poor, and early left a widow with three young children, all of whom she herself educated; in time they all became *tsinsze*, and subsequently magistrates. One of them, Kingjeäng, was made a magistrate in the province of Chekeäng. There was a man very obstinate subaltern who once opposed his commands, and Kingjeäng getting enraged punished him so that he died. The troops were exceedingly irritated at it, and were on the point of revolting. Kingjeäng was one day sitting in his office, attending to his duties when his mother came into the court, and sat down on the bench, at the same time commanding her son to go and stand in the criminal's box. She then said, the emperor has placed you here in order to exercise general controul, and to see that the laws are properly executed. How then dare you gratify your own angry passions by wreaking your vengeance on an innocent man! It is a thousand to one but this will cause disturbance in this region. How could you thus insult the imperial majesty, and also cause your old mother from grief and shame to sink into the earth? How could I bear to appear before your ancestors?' She then commanded the attendants to strip off his clothes, and beat him on his back, when they did, until those around were appeased; and the culprit also besought her with tears. At last she ceased him off, and there was no farther commotion among the soldiery."

The remainder of the first volume completes the subject of morals. Stepmothers are encouraged to treat their husband's children with the same kindness as their own; one argument brought forward to enforce it is that they all worship the ancestors—a reason that deserves to be quoted, as it shows that Luhchow resorts to the very highest sources he is acquainted with to induce the observance of what he thinks is 'right reason.' Women are also exhorted not to trust to the vagaries of idle story-telling fortune-tellers. "Silly women only wish to know their luck; but they do not remember that life and death are determined by fate, and that riches and honors are from heaven, which even the power of spirits cannot change. But supposing demons and spirits had power, they would bestow happiness on the good and evil on the vile, according to equity; would they listen to the incoherent ravings of wizards and nuns, and turn upside down all notions of right and wrong among mankind, in order thus confusedly to grant happiness or misery? This would not be just." Our space will hardly permit the introduction of any more of the examples in this volume, and, we conclude its examination by quoting the closing remarks of the author on the importance of virtue to a female.

"Virtue is the cardinal thing of a woman's life, her conversation, her manners, her employments. all depend upon her virtue for their security consequently this point has been largely discussed. We can compare a female to a chariot; her virtue is then its wheels, without wheels the chariot cannot move. Or, she can be likened to a dwelling, of which her virtue is the pillar and the plate; if the pillar is split, or the plate broken down, the house will not stand. Wherefore, if a female possess virtue, all her thoughts will be truly grave, and all will remark her conduct; whatever she does or says will serve for a pattern to all around her; although she may be as ugly as Chungle Chun, yet I would love respect her. But if she is only talented without being virtuous, even her talents can not be praised;; such are the poems of Tsae Wanke, and the essays of Le Engan the readers of which feel shocked, when they learn that they twice drank the nuptial cup.

The second volume of the *Neu Heö* treats of the other divisions of female instruction; but they will not require more than a cursory examination, sufficient to afford the reader an idea of the authors arrangement, and mode of handling the topics. The second book, on female conversation, occupies nearly one half of the volume; it comprises seventy-eight sections, which are divided into seven chapters. Female conversation is defined by lady Pan, "not to consist wholly in a readiness of speech, or in uttering well formed sentences; it is in selecting power of expressions and speaking them; in not indulging in unbecoming insolence; in observing the proper time, and then speaking so that men will find no ground for ridicule. This is female conversation." The first chapter on arousing a husband consists of twenty-three sections; the subject is illustrated by following incident.

"Lady Keang was wife of Seuen, an emperor of the Chow dynasty (827 B. C.) She was worthy and virtuous; she would speak on no improper subjects, nor do any unbecoming actions. The emperor loved his bed very much, whereupon Keäng took off all her ornaments, and waited for an examination of hes crime in the *Yung* portico, while she sent the governess-mother of the palace to inform the monarch: 'Your handmaid is wholly unworthy, for she has caused your majesty to lose all sense of propriety by this late rising, from which is seen your majesty's love of pleasure and disregard of virtue. If men love pleasure, they will certainly love splendor; if they indulge in splendor, there is nothing they will not covet, and this lust is the source of rebellion. Now as the cause of such disorders will be charged upon me, I presume to request an examination of my conduct' The emperor replied, 'If I am not moral, the offence strictly belongs to myself alone, it is not your fault.' He then restored Keäng to her place, and reformed himself, by which every duty was diligently attended to."

Heun tsze ho he yen, or 'words for teaching children,' is the subject of the second chapter. "Between a mother and her children, whenever they see each other, she should teach them according to the rules of rectitude; it is of the highest importance that they be not allowed to become acquainted with aught that is impure." Fifteen quotations and examples are introduced to explain this good advice, after which follow four on remonstrating with a husband. "If a parent, or a husband's parents, commit a fault," says the moralist "it is difficult to know how to act; for if we wish to reprove it we dare not, or if we wish to speak about it we cannot." He exhibits one mode of reproving.

"Lo Yangtsze travelled to improve himself for seven years, during which time his wife diligently served her mother-in-law and supported her son abroad at school. The poultry from a neighbour's house once wandered into her garden, and her mother-in-law stole and killed them for eating. When she sat down to table and saw the fowls, she would not dine, but burst into tears, at which the old lady was much surprised, and asked the reason. 'I am much distressed that I am so poor, and cannot afford to supply you with all I wish I could, and that I should have caused you to eat flesh that belongs to another.' Her mother-in-law was affected by this, and threw away the dish."

"Among the rules of females there is nothing so import as propriety. The Book of Rites says, 'If mankind observe property, there will be repose; if they do not, disorder will arise; it cannot be omitted in education.' A word should not be spoken that offends decorum; if it is not decorous, be silent. This is the correct rule for female conversation." By the word *le*, or propriety, as applied to females, the writer seems to intend the fitness of things in their conduct, and that they should endeavour always as to converse or speak as not to have men ridicule them. Another chapter contains examples on giving wise suggestions, exercising due foresight. "If men do not concern themselves about the future," says Luhchow, "they will have sorrow near at hand; this has ever been a thing of moment to clear sighted persons." We cannot commend our author for introducing such a subject into his work, but it is the practice of all Chinese writers; they do not 'stick to their text' The way to give wise suggestions, is thus illustrated.

"Prince Heuen of the state Tse, was deliberating with his minister Kwan Chung about attacking the state of Wei; and having ended the council, he left the court, and entered his own apartments. His wife, who was from We, on seeing him, went into the hall and again saluting him, requested to know what crimes the prince of Wei had been guilty of. The prince replied, 'I have no charge against Wei. Why do you ask such a question?' She replied,' when I saw my lord enter, I observed that his step was high and his carriage fierce, as if he had thoughts of conquering a country; and when he saw me, I noticed that he suddenly changed his countenance, as if his thoughts were regarding the state Wei. Wherefore I inquired.' Prince Heuen assented to her request, and laid aside his intentions. On the morrow, when the had entered court, he saluted his minister; and told him to draw near. Kwan Chung said, 'Why has your majesty pardoned the state Wei?' The king said 'pray how did you know that I had?' He replied, 'when my lord entered the court, his manner wasd respectful, and his words were grave; and when he, saw me, his countenance was as if ashamed. From these circumstances I inferred it. "Capital! exclaimed the Prince; the empress rules within, and the statesman Kwan Chung manages without; I have no cause for fear."

According to our author, ability to avert misfortune by words is a power which a lady ought to possess in conversation. He says,

"Most people who examine a subject at leisure are intelligent enough, but when trouble comes they are at their wits' end; a person who can discreetly bear up and remedy a sudden calamity is rarely found. He who is able to speak well on critical and reasonable affairs, by a single conversation removing all misunderstanding either deciding it by reason, or saving from its effects by justice, at once changing adverse into favorable circumstances, is not a person who possess a long tongue, or a ready word. The two kinds of characters ought not to be mentioned the same day."

The manners of a female might, to a foreign reader, be supposed to be almost indissolubly connected with her conversation, but Chinese writers have different ideas on these topics. Pan defines female decorum "not to consist in having a beautiful face, but in washing and cleansing her person, keeping her dress and ornaments neat and tidy, plating her hair and bathing herself are proper times, that she may be perfectly clean: this is female decorum." See also vol. vi, page 391, for further rules concerning this part of female instruction. We have space only for the headings of the characters in this book. I. Behaviour of a woman in waiting on her parents. 2. Decorum in reverencing her husband. 3. How to rise up and sit down; her demeanor must not be simpering and giggling. 4. How pregnant woman should conduct herself that she may bear wise and virtuous children. The mothers of all the famous warriors and statesmen, the sages and the wise monarchs thus taught their children, and their example is held up for admiration. See vol. iv. page 12, for more details. 5. How to comport one's self when a relative is dead. 6 How to act to avoid insult in times of war; by disfiguring the face, dishevelling the hair and raiment, and thus escaping. Most of the sections under the head of female manners consist of extracts from the classics, parts of which have already been inserted in the Repository; in addition to the quotations referred to above, see volv. page 83.

Female employments, the subject of the fourth book contains fifty six sections, arranged into six chapters' Female labor, says lady Pan, "does not altogether consist in excelling others in silkworms and spinning, and industriously attending to all her household duties, cleaning and preparing the wine and viands in order to present them to honored guests; this is female labor." Chapter first treats of rearing silk worms and weaving cloth, an occupation which is largely enforced in the Sacred Edict by Yangching, as it forms one of the sixteen maxims Kaghe; see vol. I, page 301 "In ancient times," remarks Luhchow, "spinning and weaving were occupations of women; now-a-days, they are indolent, and consult their own ease; if they are not abed or dawdling, they gad about in companies to see strange sights." It is remarkable how habitually Chinese writers refer to ancient times and persons for all their examples, and cry out against the degeneracy of the age in which they live; from Confucius himself down to his humblest echo of the present day, this is the characteristic of their writings. Chapter second directs a woman how to prepare and serve up the food of her household. She must exercise a vigilant supervision over her domestics, exactly measure the amount of stores required, and be careful that nothing is wasted, or anything spent for mere extravagant show. Chapter third contains rules how to wait upon a husband's parents, consult their comfort, and supply all their wants. The fourth chapter is mostly made up of quotations from the classics on properly preparing sacrifices, which as they generally consist of whatever will fill the heart of the worshipper with fond and gladness,—for what man loves, shall not the gods and spirits love also?—properly falls to the lot of the mistress of the house. The next chapter is on learning and inquiring, a duty which we should have thought would have received more attention from Luhchow, for he crowds the whole subject into ten sections, and moreover tells his fair readers, that after they have attended to all the other duties he lays down for them, they can then look into books. Lady Lui remarking on this point, says.

"Many of those who bring up females in these times will not teach them to read books or know letters; for it appears that they thus try to guard against the introduction of the least improper thought; but a woman's chastity or profligacy does not arise from this cause. If they were taught correctly, and made acquainted with their obligations of duty, such as are given in the Narrative of Distinguished Women, the Female Precepts, and other books, they would then be thoroughly taught, & every part fully explained, which would cause their hearts to expand. This education ought not however, to be limited.

Chapter sixth contains a short summary of the whole subject of the books, consisting of extracts from the usual classical sources, and as they require no remark from us, we close the examination of these volumes, by quoting the concluding observations of the compiler upon female education in general.

"The Book of Rites says,' A gem uncut is a useless thing, a man unlearned is stupid being! Again,' if you have savory viands, without eating them you will not know their taste; if you have admirable reason, without learning you will not know the good.' A woman during life remains secluded; her joys and sorrows depend on her husband. How shall she know all that makes a man, while learning is illimitable? When the four seasons are fulfilled, a year is completed; this is heaven's order; when these four requirements are observed the lady will be accomplished; this is woman's duty. Man is produced by the union of heaven and earth, and this is the reason he differs from the beasts; but if minor duties are not attended to, and important principles are neglected, mankind will like them, become promiscuous. He who contemns and profanes heaven, will be held criminal by heaven. Heavenly order is to bless the good, and curse the vile; he who sins against it will certainly receive his punishment sooner or later: from lucid instruction spring the happiness of the world. Although the ancients have been dead hundreds of thousands of years, their virtue, conversation, manners, and labours, remain incorruptible. If females are unlearned, they will be like one looking at a wall, they will know nothing; if they are taught, they will know, and knowing they will imitate their examples. This female instruction clearly exhibits this. It shows, that in female morals, the springs of action must be made correct; that in conversation, all impropriety must be prohibited; that in manners, gravity is all important; and in labor that diligence is desirable. Dr. Han says this work contains principles that are easily explained, and teaches rules that are easily followed. It has reading in it that even silly women can fully understand, and reasoning that even clever scholars will hardly comprehend! Let all thorough students seduously follow its precepts, correcting their own hearts, keeping their persons pure and regulating their families. From thence, [an influence] will spread to all the surrounding neighbourhoods and hamlets, which will approve it and extending still farther for thousands of miles, the country will be governed, and finally the whole empire will approve it and be peaceful."

'Turn now,' perhaps the reader will say, from examining the work of Luhchow, and let us look at the actual condition of females in this miscalled 'celestial empire;' are they virtuous, intelligent, and industrious, kind in their families, and decorous in all their deportment? How much influence do these admonitions actually have upon the conduct of the people and can females be found who endeavour to do as they are here taught to do?' We wish we were able, but it is impossible to rely satisfactorily to such inquiries. Travellers through China tells us of the degradation of women, and speak of them as presented to their observation, subjected to many indignities, drawing light ploughs or harrows, while their lords direct the furrow carried a visiting in wheel-barrows, and compelled to perform the most servile drudgery. The drawing of Neuihoff, representing a woman and an ass yoked to the same plough, has been reported so often, that one almost expects on first landing in the country to see the women at the plough beam: the writer of this well remembers the indignant exclamation of a native on being asked, when shown the picture, if Chinese husbands treated their wives in that manner. Authors have told us so often that women in China are despised, abused, systematically depressed, and kept brutishly ignorant, that one comes to have very erroneous ideas concerning them. We depress them as much as used to be the fashion to extol them. The opportunities which were lately offered for observing the treatment of Chinese women, and their personal decorum, by Dr. Parker, in his hospital at Canton, convinced him that his previous ideas—of the want of respect paid to them, the rudeness with which they were usually treated by their relations, and their general behaviour—placed them too low. Poverty compels women in China to drudge and toil as it does in all countries, and affluent ease inclines them as elsewhere to indolence.

There are however, very dark shades to the picture. Polygamy includes within itself so much to depress the mind of a woman, and to benumb her affections,—converting the inner apartments into a harem, instead of making it the place where she feels she is beloved while she loves'—that until public opinion, and the laws of the land are changed in this respect she cannot rise to her proper place. The idea that a man can have more than one wife seems to us to have more injurious effects both upon his own affections, and upon the condition of females, than the actual evils resulting from multiplying wives, for the equality of the sexes will always restrict the practice. The ignorance of Chinese females generally is properly considered by us as degrading to them; but we may observe, that if they are taught to be virtuous, industrious, and decorous, Chinese literature can add very little that is calculated to expand their minds, or purify their hearts. Facility of divorce has also a tendency to make a wife more a slave than a friend and indeed we may sum up the evils of their situation by saying, that as all social intercourse between unmarried youth is rigidly prohibited, so, there being no cordial friendship or reciprocity of esteem before marriage, there is but little afterwards; the husband thinks he has conferred a favor by taking away her reproach of being single, and the wife feels her dependence too acutely ever to think of becoming the companion of her lord. Christianity is the only remedy for these evils, its code the only emancipation act that can be found to liberate the daughters of Eve from the slavery of public opinion now and here arrayed against them.

We bring these observations to a close, by a remark upon the use we think can be made of such works as the Female Instructor, and other ethical writings in Chinese literature. We here see abundant reference to principles of propriety, decorum, chastity, &c., but we know that to a Chinese reader they mean little more than external conduct. They are, however, intimations that God has not left himself without a witness in their bosoms; being without his law, they are a law unto themselves. Let him then who wishes to introduce the holy principles of the Bible among the Chinese, show the deeper meaning of these terms; exhibit their sense by that book, and build up his teaching upon what of a conscientious sense of right and wrong the Chinese have, show them a more excellent way; and Him whom they ignorantly worship declare to them in all the purity and beauty of His own word. We shall get an impatient hearing for our doctrine, if we commence our instruction by decrying and despising all that the hearer has been accustomed to revere and limitate; but while we tell him the high demands of his Maker we ought to respect the advences in truth which he has already made. W.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, MARCH 10.

REGARDING THE PUNJAUB, THOUGH BUT little transpires publicly, there can be no doubt that matters are being privately matured for operations in the Punjaub, and that orders for a movement will shortly take place unless something very important intervenes. The departure of Major General Lumley from Culcutta to assume a *special command* at Kurnaul shews that matters have been most gravely considered in Calcutta and that, however disinclined, his Lordship will be *forced* to an interference he has avoided for so long a time. Our Politicals do manage to keep matters very closely, and precautions have been taken to occupy the line of the Sutlej with as strong a force as can be mustered, and the fact of 30,000 men, a lawless portion of the Lahore Army, being in open revolt against any goverment whatever, must render our assistance to Shere Sing imperative; he and his ministers, we hear, disinclined as they may be to court our aid, cannot help seeing the necessity of it and will no doubt be very glad of the help of so strong an Ally as the Government of India to bring the Punjaub into subjection. We however look upon General

Lumley's departure from Calcutta as the effect of news received from Loodianah about the 20th ultimo when there was every fear of open rupture, and whether matters have again settled down into a deceitful tranquility or not we do hope the preparations making to settle the government of the Punjaub may be carried into effect at once. Mr. Clark deserves the highest praise for the arrangements hitherto made, but plastering up will not do, it is pucka masonry that is required, for, from the temperament of its people we argue that an open rupture must eventually ensue and as it is inevitable, the sooner the better, especially at the present time when, if all to days news is true, we are threatened from more than one quarter. This is no time now for making commercial arrangements and treaties, the time has approached in which our future participations in the counsels of the Lahore court must be settled, no doubt in as amicable a way as possible, but participation we shall have ere long. A strong blow struck at once, the proof of which party is uppermost and who is to be the ruler of Punjaub, supposing it does not come under our control, depend entirely upon the Indian Government and however inconvenient it may be these questions must and will be decided without delay. The news from Herat which is now no longer to be doubted, and the still unsettled state of Scinde Candahar and Cabul make the immediate settlement of Punjaub affairs more than necessary Strong measures must be the word now, for we are obliged to confess that brilliant as our success has been, generally speaking, our warfare has not been productive of any good to India, and we do not see how our acquisitions or those of our royal protege are to be any thing else but a drain, a constant drain upon our treasuries and of fresh taxes upon the labour of the natives of Hindostan, only one good do we think likely to accrue from our late policy and that is an increase to our army, now, more than ever imperatively demanded. We know not how to reconcile the presence of Generals Ventura and Allard, in such a juncture, at Ferozepore, have they found Lahore too hot to hold them or is their presence not *required* at the court? A report has been spread about, that the Ranee, Shere Sing's rival, had been murdered, but we believe it originated in the assasination of Lala Tikchund the Mokteer and reputed lover of the Ranee Chand Kowr who rushing, like another Mary, to the rescue of her Rizzio was merely wounded.

WE HAVE BUT LITTLE FROM CABUL BUT that little is of the same complexion as the rest of our news, and affords another proof of the work, our first step and our boasted victories and acquisitions are to cause us when a few hundred rupees of *rint* are denied to the beloved Monarch of Affghanistan; some tribes in the vicinity of the Khyber pass have declined the honor of rendering the Dooranee Casar his dues, except upon condition of being allowed to repay themselves by their practices of robbing travellers and plundering their neighbours, and having proved themselves more than usually unreasonable, Mr. Mackeson has called for a force to bring them to a proper state of rationality, so Brigadier Shelton took the field and left Jellalabad on the 21st ultimo with H. M. 44th Regiment; the 27 N. I. four of Captain Nicholl's H. A. Guns, the Shah's mountain train, two Ressalahs Shah's 2nd Cavalry and four Regiments Jan Baz for Singoo Khail near the entrance of the Khyber pass where the refractory tribes are to be found; on reaching Pesh Bolak the detachment will be joined by Captain Ferris' Regiments of Juzzaichees and Lieut. Dowson's Regiment of Jan Baz. This is a strong force and the making it so, we think, shews more sense than has sometimes been evinced, for we hear that there are 15 forts to be taken, and the detachment will, no doubt be successful, all we hope is, that the Commanding officer will remember that the service in Affghanistan is a delicate one and that native prejudices are to be somewhat consulted, and that as much is to be done by a proper system of conciliation as by brow beating, to use the mildest term. Another Officer of high Local Rank, too, whose subsequent conduct has belied the title we once gave him of the "Soldiers friend" is sadly harrassing the troops under his command we hear, the 35th and 37th, who whilst they can rest should have every degree of consideration shewn to them, they, it should be remembered, have been knocked about pretty well for the last 6 months and have had but little time for parades and drills and some allowance should be made for troops so situated even if, after *two whole days* practice, they should be found to be a little unsteady; we cannot go into particulars but we are informed that the scene on parade when the native corps were inspected was rich in the extreme and was wound up by an order intending to convey disapprobation couched in disheartening terms to the very officers and men who had done their best in Kohistan to encircle the head of their reviewer with the laurels which *he* may think he gained but which *others* believe were more the effect of chance, good luck or fortunate blundering, than any thing else. General Elphinstone's arrival is most anxiously looked for.

OUR LATEST LETTERS FROM CANDAHAR MENTION that the Ghilzees are again giving trouble and will have to be thrashed, once more; and we fear our predictions of an unceasing petty warfare are to be fulfilled. A Gun Lascar and a Golundauze had deserted from the force and were caught near Herat; on their way they visited the camp of the discomfited Ucktar Khan but instead of getting service as they expected, the chief plundered, stripped and turned them out! The fellows, ere they made a start, *borrowed* about 400 rupees from different persons and in small sums, plenty of pistols and clothes, and on the day of departure, not being partial to a pedestrian tour, they also borrowed a couple of stout yaboos, saying they had permission to visit a fair in the neighbourhood. It is wonderful that Ucktar Khan did not evince his admiration of all these talents, and good qualities; one would have supposed that he would have been glad of such an addition to his force, however he has shewn his sense in rejecting them and now that they are in our power again, it is to be trusted that such determined treachery may meet the severest punishment that can be inflicted; solely, as our correspondent says, *pour encourager les autres*.

The 43d and the Company of European Artillery were very sickly and were still adding to the numerous deaths which have occurred chiefly from inflammation of the lungs.

A letter received since the above was written dated 14th ultimo announces the arrival of the 38th N. I. at Candahar all well. The Kojack was covered with snow when the troops came through the pass, this has been a most remarkably fine season as at other times, the snow lies three feet deep.

Mrs Jacob who accompanied her husband, the Surgeon, with her three children one of whom was born on the Kojack pass is the first European lady who has ever visited Candahar. No mention whatever is made of the advance upon Herat, or Major Todd's departure.

THE PERSIANS ARE ADVANCING ON Herat, and Yar Mahomed is conniving at it, say our letters from Candahar and other parts to the North West, while Major Todd has fled towards Candahar; one Correspondent assures us that an Express passed through Quettah, with dispatches to this effect on the 17th ultimo, and that Major Todd and Staff were following the Express, though it was feared that they would experience much difficulty and danger in getting clear of the place; our letters direct from Candahar to the 14th instant, did not mention the circumstance, but one dated the 16th speaks of the business as quite certain, our friends reasoning is good, we think, though almost too enthusiastic and we must await further intelligence, before we bring ourselves to believe so strange an event much as we have prophesied and expected it.

"All is bustle, and alarm at the present juncture consequent on the important fact of the *Persians* being in actual possession of *Herat*. It seems that Yar Mahomed Khan has entered into a treaty with Mahomed Khan the King of Persia, to coalesce with Kamran, and the "Ex-Chiefs" of Affghanistan to dethrone Shah Shooja from the Throne of Cabul, and to expel, the *British* from Affghanistan. "Our Political Agent at the Court of Herat, Captain Todd, has been compelled to fly from the pending danger in the direction of Candahar with a small escort of 50 *Suwars* expecting every moment to be intercepted and cut off.' Such is the state of our political position at Herat and melancholy is it to find that, we are so ill prepared to meet these sudden storm with a totally inefficient Force at the most vulnerable spot Candahar! Captain Saunders is now on is way from Cabul to *Ghuznee* and Candahar, to report, upon the practicability of putting these garrisons into aproper state of defence—pity it is, that these important objects had not been contemplated months ago, instead of unprofitably, and prodigally expending some thirty or 40,000 £ in putting Herat into a perfect state of repair (*destitute* of garrison of British Troops) and to what purpose? why for the occupation of a Persian and Russian Garrison! Such is now the case Mr. Editor! Let us see what the Government will do; *Genl. Brookes* and *Mr. Bell* have literally done no thing! By the bye we have just received an express to the effect that a Division of the Bombay Army has been defeated by the Khajucks, with great loss; three Officers wounded' and the commandant Col. Wilson dangerously. This took place at a very insignificant Town Sebee, about 60 or 70 miles from Dhader. You will, ere this reaches you, have received full particulars.

Now Mr. Editor do ask the Editor of the Englishman, whether he is still of the same opinion as regards the article which emanated from my pen, and which you published in your most excellent Paper of the 10th June 1840—and whether his strictures (which were pronounced in that very valuable and well conducted Paper [I forget date, but I think about the 19th or 20th of June 1840) were not premature!!! Do publish it again for the edification of Government! It remains now to be seen, what will be done in the present realty important political position of central Asia! If Genl. Brookes with the principal part of his Divisions is ordered on to Candahar and probably the Helmund River—or river what is to be done with *the yet unsettled* condition of Scinde, and Beloochistan; with our communications cut off?!! These are considerations of immense importance, It is well known that the whole of the Inhabitants of this part of Affghanistan (especially the *Ghilzees*) will rise *en masse* and join the Persians in an attempt to rid Affghanistan from its present very unpopular Rulers! These are strong expressions, but too true I regret to say. Already considerable excitement exists in the minds of the *Candaharees*! One word more——where are our magazines, carriage, commissariat, &c. &c.?!

Since the above was in type we have received letters from Candahar dated the 18th ultimo, which confirm the reports we scarcely dared to credit, they state that on the 16th February a rumour prevailed in the Bazar, that Herat had been given up to the Persians by the rascal Yar Mahomed, and Todd and his companions had escaped and got a three days start ahead of their pursuers, but were retaken, this report was treated as most reports usually are; nevertheless an express came in on the 17th announcing the fact of the SURRENDER OF HERAT, but we are glad to say also of the escape of Major Todd and staff.

Our letters also inform us that a Kuzzuk Khaun has collected a large force near Candahar, and the Shah's 5th Infantry with two guns and Capt. Leeson's Horse are in orders to hold themselves in readiness to go out to attack it. The Horse seem in capital order and it is supposed will give the rebels, as they are termed, a good drubbling. No rain had fallen for a long time and a procession had left the city to offer up prayers for the descent of some and have taken out Mahomed's shirt, a relique which it would appear lies with them, to aid their supplications; however if they are successful it will be a great blessing as the country is quite dried up.

News from Bokhara give a lamentable account of poor Colonel Stoddart whose sufferings have at last driven him mad. We have not a moment to expatiate upon the news contained in to day's issue, altogether it is not of the brightest nature, and we conceive about as unacceptable to our rulers as any that could be offered. Energy *must* now be brought into play and we cannot suppose that there will be any further delay in our contemplated operations, there is a school book motto and a tale attached to it, which we do not think his Lordship has sufficiently studied, "Never begin any thing of which thou hast not well considered the end." It is an ill wind that does not bring any one good, Sancho Pauza would say, and if others dont thrive newspapers will; we are bound to thank our very kind correspondents, who from every quarter have shewn such *empressement* towards us and we sincerely do so.

AGRA UKHBAR, MARCH 11.

REPLY OF LORD AUCKLAND TO THE BACHELORS OF M——t.

Government House, Calcutta,——1841.

TO THE BACHELORS OF M——T.

Gentlemen,—1. I am commanded by the Right Honorable the Earl of Auckland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, detailing, for His Lordship's information, certain grievances to which your highly distinguished and respectable body have been rendered subject, by the class of persons denominated Benedicks.

2. His Lordship has ever derived high satisfaction from being a member of your society. Born a bachelor, he glories in the name: and his position in this country having placed him at your head, esteems it an important part of his duty to guard your privileges with Jealous vigilance.

3. Of those privileges the most ancient, most valued, and most frequently exercised, is, undoubtedly, that which appears to have been infringed on the present occasion; viz., the right inherent in every bachelor to appropriate, without let or hindrance, the wife of any member of the sect of Benedicts.

4. His Lordship understands, from your communication now under acknowledgement, that some individual of your fraternity has been so far disturbed or molested in the exercise of this prerogative, (though not, His Lordship has still the satisfaction to observe, impeded in its accomplishment,) so to have been treated with coolness, disdain, estrangement and other signs of aversion, by a large majority of the Benedick community at your station; and His Lordship commands me to assure you that his early attention will be given to the introduction of a stringent and coercive measure, calculated effectually to prevent the recurrence of proceedings, so fraught with danger to the best interests of Bachelorhood.

5. With regard to the novel mode adopted by your distinguished body of issuing invitations to a ball, viz., that of omitting to invite the Benedicks, His Lordship desires to me to convey his approbation of this measure; which he deems more consistent than the practice hitherto prevailing, with those sentiments of candour and sincerity which invariably actuate your honorable fraternity. His Lordship is of opinion, that, as the bachelors deemed essential the company of the wives, and could very conveniently dispense with that of the husbands, they were liberal and considerate in leaving them unnoticed; a view of the case which His Lordship regrets to find, was adopted by so small a number of the Benedicks concerned.

6. In conclusion, I am desired to convey the expression of His Lordship's satisfaction, in having learnt that, notwithstanding the untoward and unreasonable opposition experienced by the bachelors in their hilarious endeavours, there was yet a sufficient prevalence of conviviality on the occasion alluded to.

I have &c.

(Signed) PETER CLOSE, *Private Secretaeg.*

THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL LUMLEY FOR THESE PROVINCES has, as might have been expected, caused a very considerable sensation. All eyes are now turned towards our North-Western Frontier and the Punjaub, which are now in men's mouths, familiar as household words. The weather has for a time ceased to be the staple of conversation, and nothing is thought of or spoken of but the Punjaub. Our military friends particularly are deeply speculating on the turn out of events, and look with undivided attention to Lahore. Amid this state of feeling we must fall in with the prevailing topic, though we have but little to offer on it.

Notwithstanding the departure of General Lumley from Calcutta, the prevalent opinion is that no interference for the present will take place with the affairs of the Punjaub. Raja Dheean Singh has had recourse to a measure, or expedient we might with more propriety call it, the result of which our Goverment await, it is an attempt to get rid of the more turbulent of the Sikh troops by discharging and replacing them by levies from the Hill states dependent upon the Lahore government; in short; the policy by which the Porte reduced the Janissaries is in a kind of way being acted on at Lahore. The attempt has so far succeeded, that we understand the spirit of disaffection and disorder has been much checked, and the number of the soldiers dismissed, has had a very salutary effect upon the others who have been to some extent reduced to obedience. Of the final result of the experiment, we confess, we do not judge favorably. The raw levies intended to displace the old and disciplined soldiers of Runjeet, will afford no support to the Lahore government, while the latter, let loose upon the country, will either form themselves into plundering bands, or enter the service of different Chiefs, who thus strengthened, will never rest until the Punjaub revert to its old condition, and has a hundred independent and hostile Chiefs over it. Whatever therefore may be the success of Dheean Singh's expedient, it is clear it will only be temporary, and that the interference of our Government must be exerted and soon. Meanwhile all is suspense, and the time for acting allowed to pass away, the hot weather is fast approaching when we cannot take the field without an excessive mortality among our European troops particularly, a circumstance which we cannot suppose the Sikhs to be ignorant of. Murder as usual stalks abroad and the dagger and the cup are in high request. The last murder we have heard a report of was that of the Treasurer of the widow of Nao Nihal Singh named Tek Chund, which somewhat resembled in its catastrophe that of David Rizzio in so far, that the murderers forced their way into the Lady's apartment, and slew their victim at the very feet of his Mistress. Whether an improper attachment existed between the two, or what was the cause of the act we have not heard. The report further states that the Maee was herself wounded in endeavouring to save her servant.

General Ventura has left Lahore and arrived at Ferozepore. Orders have been issued to stop 3rd Local Horse en route from Saugor to Bareilly, and to send them on to Ferozepore, another item of our warlike preparations.

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY STATE THAT DOST MAHOMED, in compliance with his own request, has been permitted to proceed to Calcutta, Boats have been prepared for himself, 22 servants and Captain Nicolson at Goormooktesur Ghat, to proceed down the Ganges. They were to march on the 1st instant, from Loodianah en route.

A CORRESPONDENT HAS OBLIGLINGLY FAVOURED US WITH the following report of a most melancholy accident which has just occurred at Calpee. With his remarks on the propriety of appointing a Native Surgeon to that insulated station, we fully concur and feel assured, that the suggestion will not be thrown away in the quarter, to which it is offered.

"The town of Calpee has been thrown into a state of great agitation by an accident, which occurred on the forenoon of Tuesday, the 22nd instant. The Mohurrum was being celebrated by the city: an earthen pot of gunpowder, furnished by some of the Magistrate's amalh, was placed on a chabootra, and from it every man who possessed a gun was allowed to help himself. The lighted match of one of the bystanders dropped by chance into the ghurra, and the contents exploded. The powder flasks and clothes of all who were within reached caught fire, and added to the calamity. Not less than 35 or 40 men and children were fearfully burnt and scorched, when the sufferers were conveyed home, there was scarcely a street or alley in the city in which two or three cases were not to be found. It would be impossible to describe the mangled state of their bodies; in many cases the skin was completely peeled off; the back of one man so severely burnt that he was deprived of the comfort even of the recumbent posture. Before the dawn of the nextday about thirteen had died, and the lives of many more were despaired of. Among the wounded were ten burkundauzes, whose burns in six cases terminated fatally. It would seem that these persons instead of adopting precautions were forward in dispensing to others that dangerous material, from which their folly has received so useful a punishment.

Surely in so large a town as Calpee, something like a Dispensary might be established: by such an institution, a calamity like the present much, misery could be alleviated."

CALCUTTA.

THE FARISH MEETING AT BOMBAY.

The Bombay papers have I think all noticed in terms of disapprobation, what they seem to consider a bad spirit in the Native Community, in not attending the meeting, got up on the intended departure of Mr. Farish for Europe. One or two of the papers here have also touched upon the subject, but neither here nor at Bombay has any one commented upon the want of tact and delicacy evinced by the disappointed and angry managers of the affair. In the first place the natives were the best judges whether they ought to join the demonstration, and as their freedom to act for themselves would not have been questioned had they met to praise, so it should not have been indirectly impugned if they absented themselves to condemn. Mr. Farish may be a worthy person enough, and have a select circle of friends without having very much rivetted the regards of the Native Community; and if this be so, why should they be affronted, because they are content to let him go without a panegyric or a hundred rupees. The indecency of the attack made upon them is beyond question, and that the parties themselves were aware of this is apparent from the fact of their expunging the voting and cross voting, their resolutions and amendments on the subject, from the record of their proceedings. One gentleman whose anger must have got the better of all his judgment proposed that the subscription should be confined to Europeans, excepting only two Natives who were present; in effect saying:—'they wouldn't have any thing to do with us and they shan't be allowed to give us a cowrie!' Bravo! and 'one cheer more' for the discreetest of friends. Why, I wonder, was it not proposed to confine it to the Europeas present? unless absence could be most satisfactorily accounted for to a select committee! Tuis, which might have been a very respectable affair, belonging to the common order of things, has been robbed of all the grace and interest that might have been otherwise supposed to belong to it, by bad temper and worse judgment. The mortification which Mr. Farish has been made to feel by his friends thus advertising a division of opinion is one of the slightest consequnnces; he is a religious man and will no doubt be able to bear it, perhaps forget it altogether before he has got round the Cape; India and its concerns are rarely remembered much langer by those who have no intention of returning, and who take with them all they ever expect to get out of her, but a very pernicious exposure has been made—pernicious to the vanity of 'departing greatness' for the future—of the sort of thing these meetings are, at which a man may attend to praise and pay, but which he must not avoid without being abused. The Bombay meeting in question ought never to be spoken of as even a *Farish* one.---From the Notes of an Idler in the Eastern Star.

THE THEATRE AND THE DINNER.

ENGLISHMAN, MARCH 8.

While nearly a hundred of the admirers of Spence's kitchen and cellar gathered themselves together on Saturday evening on the stage of the new Sans Souci—where it was the first and will be the last appearance of most of them—*we*, with better taste and greater refinement, selected the boxes, where the ladies congregated to see and hear what *was* to be seen and heard, after the inward men of those who paid gold mohurs should be satisfied and comforted, even to indigestion and nightmare, with the 'weight of the feast.' As we went at half past eight, in our character of escort, with that extraordinary punctuality which *Eastern Star* but too truly thinks is little practised within the Ditch, of course we had as much time to look about us, before the fun began, as though the server of the late habeas corpas writ had been concerned in drawing up the curtain, and in that interval we took a survey of the place, and as it satisfied our fastidiousness, in almost every particular, we shall inform our readers of the sort of thing it is which Mrs. Leach has caused to arise in this city in a space of time which, all difficulties considered, has been only a little longer than Aladdin might have managed it in,—if, instead of a lamp, he had to rub up the thousand varieties of mankind which a Theatre proprietor has to do with, from the laying of the first stone to the drawing up of the curtain on the opening night. Saying, in the first place, generally, that the building is sufficiently spacious for aught that Calcutta is likely to require in the way of a Theatre for thie quarter of a hundred year to come—with reference to its increase of play-going population—and that it is well ventilated and arranged, we proceed to the greater minuteness of describing that the box circle is in the form of a horse shoe, but inclining, we think, rather too much inwards—an error which will essentially limit the view of the stage, for the occupants of the back seats in the side part of (so to call it) the 'circle' The roof is supported, so as not to have any chance of falling on the heads of the audience, as our Grandmother thinks it ought to do, by twelve iron pillars, painted to imitate the yellowish marble—or scagliola fashion—and the said roof is devised so as to represent clouds (not your nor-wester sort of clouds, nor yet the clouds blown by gentlemen who are *not* to smoke cigars in the Theatre) having in the centre a drawing, from the life, of Apollo's lyre (done in gold, however, instead of in rainbow, as the original we are told is) and having a golden scroll all round the sides. As to the boxes, the panels thereof are painted pink and white—in feeble imitation of the ladies' complexions, we suppose—and relieved with gold ornamentings which, though in great profusion, run not at all into gaudiness, but are in strict accordance with the truest decorative taste,—and the whole is surmounted by a crimson velvet cushion, pleasant to the eye, and comfortable for the arms of the front rows when they choose to lean thereon. To every other pillar, of those which keep the roof from gravitating towards the pit, is suspended a chandelier of four lights and all round the back of the boxes are wall shades and lamps, on brackets of pink and gold, while additional lights there are, borne by figures, in lamps and chandeliers—so that the right *intention* has evidently been to make all visible except darkness, which should only be perceptible when the horror of some scene may render it advisable to lower the footlights preparatory to thunder and lightning, and lurking villains, and chimeras dire. In regard to the proscenium it is very elegant and tasteful, exhibit columns with gold mouldings, and capitals, and with flowers down the centre, while its draperies are very rich and extremely well disposed. There are two stage boxes on either side, which correspond in the ornaments with the tier of public boxes, but have besides a crimson damask drapery above, and from each of the upper stage boxes is suspended a handsome chandeler. Over the proscenium is an effort to represent Shakespear (who wont, we fear be often represented on the stage) but from our own remembrance (as the *Courier* would say) of William, we should not incline to pronounce it a very striking likeness. Nevertheless there are two buxom and full-bodied ladies, one on each side of him, blowing blasts in opposite directions, from trumpets, with great vigor and diligence, as much as to say—'here you have him!—the great original Mister Shakespear, who wrote plays for D. L. R.'s selections.' The pit has, owing to good architectural management, an appearance of being roomier than perhaps it is, but it would doubtless accommodate at the least two hundred persons, and will probably have above that number in it this very evening, to give merited patronage and welcome to the fair Proprietress. The orchestra is capable of accommodating from twenty-five to thirty full-sized musicians—that is to say some where between Mr. B. and the trumpet blowers near Shakespear. There appears to be a good depth of stage, and there certainly is a very handsome saloon, among the adornments of which two magnificent vases soonattract the eye; and it is ascended to from a portico which is an architectural ornament to the city, that is not likely to be surpassed by even the Metcalfe Testimonial. If Lord Auckland were not Governor General at all, he would still have merited just such a handsome box as is devoted to him in deference to his public station; for the liberal patronage and the encouragement in other respects which he has uniformly afforded to the Theatre merit the full gratitude of the Directress, —while the moral courage he has evinced in daring to act so in the teeth of our Grandmother's energetic denunciations against all promoters of such infamizing pursuits (denunciations against all promoters of course, more emphatically directed against the influential members of society—and therefore him the most of all—than against the the comparatively inferior orders) exhibit him as a man of the highest order of nerve,—and of the most vitiated propensities. On the whole, then, the reader will have begun to think by this time, that we consider the new theatre as a very complete and pleasant looking edifice, and indeed the said reader will not be far wrong there, though we *have* made one or two objections, and have further to add that the body of the house is insufficiently lighted,—a defect which could not well have been ascertained before Saturday evening, and one which will probably be amended temporarily for tonight, and permanently as soon as may be. As to what befel after the dinner, the writer of this notice did not hear all the speeches sufficiently well to be able to report them, but Mr. Chairman (Turton) in giving 'the health of the Governor General and the Miss Edens,' and in prefacing 'the Drama,' made two excellent speeches—if we may judge by all we *did* hear of that which we did *not*—and Mr. Hume in giving 'Shakespeare' made one of those really *good* orations of which the *sincerity* of the speaker creates the eloquence, and where a sound acquaintance with, and unfeigned admiration of, the object are sure to produce a powerful and a pleasant disse tation on his merits.* Major Burlton, in the liveliest speech of the evening, but which was earnest and forcible in the parts requiring those qualities, and which was excellently delivered throughout, gave the 'Amateurs'—tracing them from the olden 'Chowringhee' time to the present day in a strain of fitting laudation—and calling forth the cheers of his audience at almost every sentence. Mr. Stoequeler returned thanks in his own facetious manner, describing a manager's difficulties, and throwing out lures to attract back some of the coy old hands to the boards, and he kept the table in a roar for the space of many minutes. Then Mr. Hume proposed 'the health of Mrs. Leach and success to her new theatre' and in doing this he made a critical estimate of her histrionic talents which *justly* matched them with the best that the London boards could furnish in its very modern day—including a period of some fifteen or twenty years. On the 'Ladies' being proposed by Captain Cox (who, as the Fire Insurance Secretary, was naturally expected to give a flaming account of them) our comical friend Howard immediately gave:—

Run, run, bring up my *Jinny*,
Bring up my Jinny, the pride of the course;

which is the opening of an exquisite song called the Donkey Races! Several other speeches were spoken with good effect, and there were other songs and tunes, and even performers on the cigar, who gallantly considered that such was a highly fitting entertainment in the presence of those ladies whom they had *invited* to witness their after dinner proceedings. We purposely omitted, in its proper place, our notice of Mr. Turton,s toast of the 'Judges' which was happily given in their

* But to *us* there was something inconsistent in drinking to the ever-living Dramatic Bard in *silence*, as though the pledge had been to his dust and ashes at Stratford upon Avon.

honor as patrons of the drama, and to which Mr. Justice Grant replied in his usual strain of eloquence, and most truly observed that he did not think, the Judges could more effectually perform their duties as gaurdianse of the public morals than by encouraging the legitimate drama;—and in his speech, as well as in those of Mr. Turton, Mr. Hume. and Major Burltons, the most complete answers were given to those—some shallow—some pharasaical—and some no doubt. sincere who decry stage representations as exhibitions which tend to demoralize mankind, among whom they have at all times marked and impelled the march of civilization!

COURIER, MARCH 6.

The case of Tuanku Mahomed Saad came before the Supreme Court again on Thursday on a return being put in by the Advocate General to the Writ of Habeas Corpus issued on Monday. The return stated that neither at the time of serving the Writ nor at any time since, was Mahamed Saad in Captain Congleton's custody The fact appears to be that two days were allowed to elapse between the grant of the Writ and its being served upon Captain Congleton and during that time Mahomed Saad was removed. Whither he is taken is not known at present.

It appears that the attention of the Committee of Public Instruction is at present much occupied in the consideration of the best means for increasing the efficiency and usefulness of all the educational Institutions placed under their immediate supervision. The vigilant controul which they will exercise over the conductors of the different schools, must have a salutary influence on their internal management. In a recent trial which the committee held as to the progress which the pupils of the Hooghly College had made, they not being satisfied with the result, doubt the fitness and incompetence of the native assistant teacheres of the junior department. In order, therefore, to ascertain the respective qualifications of the incumbents, the committee a short time ago subjected them to a searching and rigid examination, and eventually, as we have been given to understand, dispensed with the services of such of them has have been found unfit and incompetent. Though we can conceive the hardship to which those who had not been able to pass a satisfactory examination, must necessarily be exposed after having held the offices for two or three years, still we must record our unqualified approbation of the measures to which the Committee had recourse on the present occasion, because the efficiency and usefulness of an Institution depend, in a very high degree, on the competence of those who have the management of it.

A similar trial will also be held in respect to the qualifications of the native teachers of the Hindoo College in the junior department. We hope the result will be more favourable and creditable to those who are to pass through the rigid ordeal.

It is a great step in the march of improvement in this country that the people are gradually evincing an increased desire for the cultivation of the sciences and the fine arts, the uninterrupted progress of which in Europe within the last few centuries has pre-eminently contributed to the advancement of civilization and the general prosperity of the human race. For a long series of ages even when the Brahminical learning shone forth in all its primitive splendour and swallowed up, as it were, in its stependous vortex the accumulated knowledge of all other countries then known, the study of the sciences and the fine arts formed but an unimportant part of the education of the people in India, and as a necessary sequence of such a state of things, their practical utility was indifferently appreciated. True it is, that in architecture and sculpture there are still to be seen in several parts of this country the sects of original and by gone grandeur—the remains of many noble monuments, which indicate that the aboriginal inhabitants made some advance in those departments of human knowledge. But if we minutely survey the make and mechanism of those monuments which have escaped the ravages of time and examine their peculiar features, their symmetry, their beauty, the adaptation of one part to another, we shall find no just cause to wonder and admiration, any more than we shall in beholding the architectural and sculptural remains of other contemporary nations with the Hindoos. The case of the inaptitude and indisposition of the people of this country to apply scientific knowledge to the practical purposes of life, is to be found in their national habits and pursuits. In science as in literature the highest intellectual efforts of the Indian philosophers, were almost exclusively directed to the invention of theories, such as could never be reduced to practice The poet and the historian, the astronomer and the theologian, the geographer and the physiologist, were alike solicitous to broach speculative doctrines much above the ordinary level of human understanding, and never aimed to instruct or enlighten mankind. In their hands every thing assumed an ideal form and never a practical bearing, Hyperboles and far-fetched speculation constituted the pith and marrow of their literary or scientific researches, and if any fine art attained in that gloomy period to a comparative state of perfection, it was not owing to the scientific attainments of the schoolman and the learned Pundit, but solely to the unassisted ingenuity of the skilful artisan. The introduction of the European literature, arts and sciences into India has, however, completely thrown into the shade the antiquated systems of Brahminical research and taught the people the practical utility of the cultivation of the fine arts, which for want of adequate encouragement were hitherto totally neglected. Painting, modelling engraving and etching are daily making rapid strides in the race of improvement under the fostering influence of British protection. The people have felt the advantages accruing from these useful arts, and what is more encouraging, they have been convinced that distinguishing themselves in any of them brings them not only honor and distinction, but profit also. In this state of things we are confident that with an increased share of public encouragement the arts which have been already acclimated in this country, will gradually reach the highest summit of excellence. What a pity it is that in the far famed metropolis of the British empire in the East, a school for the encouragement of the fine arts is still a desideratum. We have a Museum and a College worthy of the City of Palaces, but why should we be without on in situation which can alone accelerate the progress of the fine arts and influence their full developement? Literature and science as well as the fine arts flourish best among a people disposed to encourage and patronise them. This is fully illustrated by the modern history of Belgium. When in the latter end of the seventeenth century Van Langren, a famous cosmographer, presented his selenographic drawings to the Archduke Leopold, Governor of Netherlands, the only encouragement which he experienced at the hands of the noble Prince, was the humorous reply, "I appoint you Governor of the countries you have discovered in the moon." The progress of science and the fine arts was then very slow in Belgium, but when the noble Dukes and the nation at large extended, without any stint or measure, their patronage to scientific men and ingenious artists, eminent professors sprung up almost spontaneously and ensured the full, developement of all the branches of human knowledge.

HURKARU, MARCH 9.

We purposed, yesterday, when briefly recording the speech of Sir John Grant, at the Theatrical dinner, to have made a few observations regarding the tenor, of the opinions he expressed; but we were necessitated to write current calsmo, and had really no time for anything but the simple duty of the reporter. There are, we know, some very worthy and pious people in this city—some, perhaps, of a different character—who will deplore—in the latter case seem to deplore—the sanction thus given by one of the Judges of the Land, to what is considered a profane and sinful amusement, by the class of persons, to whom we have referred; but we cannot ourselves look upon the learned judge's speech as anything else but fitting answer to those, who have spoken of the Drama, as a school of immorality, and we need not say that we, though in a different way, look upon ourselves as a portion of the *custodes morum* of the land. For those who, acknowledging that there is a difference between a theatre in London and a theatre in Calcutta, refrain from visiting the latter, in order to maintain their consistency throughout, and to preserve themselves, or rather the good cause which may be attacked through them, from the reproaches and insinuations of those, who are glad to discover inconsistencies in persons, who are reputed pious, we entertain the sincerest respect—they cannot do wrong, for if they have and doubt about the matter, it is right that they should abstain: but for those, who see a difference between Theatricals in Government House an l'Theatricals in the *Sans Souci*, who attend the former with readiness and withness them with delight, &yet lift up their hands in pious abhorence, when a play is talked of in a public building, tickets for which are to be purchased, and the proceeds of which go to the support of professional men and women and their families, we have no sort of respect or esteem. Consistency will always meet with admirers, however great the difference of opinion may be, but he who patronizes Theatricals in an Earl's house, and abhors them in a commoner's, is a pharisaical humbug of the first magnitude, and every good man must thoughly despise him.* We repeat, that for those who stay away altogether, from the motives alluded to above, we entertain very high respect; but we should, nevertheless, like to convince them. by showing that they might consistently attend theatricals in Calcutta, though they abstain from such amusements at home. We are not about to enter upon a piece of special pleading, in behalf of Mrs. Leach and the New Theatre, though we *hope* to do some good to them, by the advocacy of what we consider sound principles. There is, all must acknowledge, nothing evil in a written play, if containing no false morality and no passages of a licentious or religious tendency—there is certainly no more evil in reading a play alone, or listening to it when read, than there is in reading to one's self—it is no worse for two or three people to read it aloud than, for one—no worse to repeat it from memory than to read it from a book. The play itself then, as read and recited, is a harmless thing enough—and we do not think that any one will maintain, that scenic decorations, at the back of a room, make the matter much worse, for there is no harm in looking at a picture and, certainly, no harm in painting one, The evil, in the performance itself, therefore, must consist solely in the *costumes* of the actors; and yet we do not see why men should not dress themselves up in feathers and shorts, for a stage-play. as will as for a review or a levee. The fact is that the evil of a play is not in the speaking—the acting—the dresses or the scenes—but in the evil, which results from the gathering together of a number of people, many of them young and excitable; and all, who have visited The London Theatres must know that there are great temptations to go astray, held out in the saloons of those houses of entertainment. We shall not now go into the question of whether, if the Theatres were abolished, other and worse meeting-houses would not spring up, but content ourselves with stating, that a Theatre in Calcutta is not the resort of prostitutes, and that there is not one more inducement to vice to be found in the *Sans Souci*, than in the Governor-General's drawing-room. Where good sound, healthy plays are acted, and notorious profligates carefully excluded, a Theatre is always a harmless, and often a profitable source of public amusement and edification. There is less idle talk—less silly gossip and flirtation—less back biting and uncharitableness poured forth, during an evening at the Theatre, than at a burra khana, or *soiree dansante*; and we need not say that people are much more profitably occupied in listening to sound morality and ennobling sentiments of our principal dramatic poets, than in listening to the odious scandal and flippant impertinence, which are the grand staple of conversation in what is called Calcutta Society. Let us play the "School for Scandal" here once a month, and empty out the drawing rooms of all the large houses in the City into the boxes of the new *Sans Souci*—and let any one say whether the audience are not better employed in hearing this fashionable vice severely lashed in a Play House than in indulging in it at home

* The same holds good with regard to balls, and other public entertainments.

OPENING OF THE NEW THEATRE.

The new *Sans Souci* Theatre was opened, last night, for the first time, and a new Dramatic æra was commenced, under the most favourable auspices. The house was crowded in every part, soon after the doors were thrown open, and not only were all the seats in the boxes occupied, but many were content to find standing room in the entrance passage. At about halfpast seven o'clock, the Governor General and stuite arrived, and, soon after his lordship had taken his seat, the curtain was drawn up, and Mrs. Leach stepped forward to deliver, the Opening Address, which was couched in the following words:—

ADDRESS.

SPOKEN BY MRS. LEACH.

At the opening of the Sans Souci.

A little.....patience.....friends.... for though I trace
The kind warm feeling in each eager face—
Though well I know that all will now combine
To yield the welcome, that has not been mine,
For recollection, rife with thoughts serene,
Tells what shall be by showing what has been;
Still, with an unflushed cheek and pulseless brow,
I stand not—cannot stand—before you now,
Whilst, ere the actress plays her mimic part,
The natural woman opens out her heart.

What can I say? behold, the hopes which thrilled.
Through my fond breast, all joyously fulfilled—
Behold, oft longed for, through the eager past,
The glad, exulting moment here at last,
And I—of your kind acts, oh! welcome sign—
Greet you in this great house, and call it mine—
And whilst I here your generous gifts survey,
Have much, yet know not how that much, to say—
The Past—the Future—in a busy train,
Rush grateful memories, on my teeming brain,
Of those young days, when first, in my career,
Fell the loud plaudits on my youthful ear,
In Dum-Dum's temple—then in all its prime—
A mouldering ruin now, not wrought by time;
For gaunt Half-Batta reared its awful crest,
And the scared Drama sunk for aye to rest.
And grateful memories of those palmy years,
When old Chowringhee echoed with your cheers,
For many a well-graced actor' gone before,
Whose mimic passions touched you to the core—
Until—sad thought!—the all-devouring flame,
Left nought of our old Drury but.. its name.
But pass we on—a scene of brighter hue.
Now claims some notice in this brief review—
The little home, where last I welcomed you,
And learnt—ev'n I whom now you see full grown,—
First, like a yearling child, to walk alone—
The Sans Souci—until deriving thence
Redoubled power and—don't say Impudence—
I ventured to put forth my bold "Appeal,"
And you, regardful of the Drama's weal,
Then gave, though more perchance than was my due.
Not quite the all I hoped to tempt from you—
But let that pass—if selfish thoughts intrude,
You well may think my vaunted gratitude,
Like the sly Frenchman's very strongly savors,
Of a most sanguine "hope of future favors."

And why not "hope"?—why not the "future" scan,
With as much foresight as is given to man?
For ne'er as ours were prospects half so bright—
A new Hegyra is commenced to night;
And the proud Drama, like a rethroned power,
Hails, with triumphant look, the auspicious hour,
Whilst we, its servants, clustering round the throne,
Swear to uphold its honor, as our own—
Ne'er to degrade the art, 'tis ours to raise,
Nor seek, by worthless doing worthless praise.

And you, good friends, shall do your duty too;
Easy the part, which I assign to you—
Come here—be pleased—bring with you. e'en as now,
The smiling cheek, bright eye, and cloudless brow,
Applaud, with ready hand, as mimic elves,
The Drama claims what we but ask ourselves—
Grant what the Drama claims—what we implore;
And this new reign shall outshine all before.

The nervousness and agitation, attendant on this Mrs. Leach's first appearence, after a long absence from the stage, and under such peculiar circumstances, caused her to falter at the second line, and at the third her memory failed her—she passed on to the second paragraph, then stoped again and retired to the side scene, having once got her cue, she continued to the end, with only one or two trifling inaccuracies. But for this—the result of strong natural feeling—the address would have been admirable delivered—indeed, after the break at the commencement nothing could have been better than every tone and gesture of the fair speaker, and she retired as one may easily suppose, adn universal plaudits. Of the play of the Wife and the performance thereof, we have no to give, in our present issutnue, more than a hasty criticism. Mrs. Leach's representation of the charactor of Marianna, both in conception and execution, was excellent. In some passages it would have been almost impossible to have surpassed the genuine pathos, which she threw into her part. In the third and fourth act, she was all that we could have wished; we liked her rather less in the fifth—but, as a whole, her performance of the Wife was the best piece of acting, which we have yet seen on the Calcutta boards, and she does well in promising to reappear shortly in a charecter, so well suited to her particular talents. Mr. Hume, as *St. Pierre*, pleased us much there is great power in this gentleman's acting, and the part of the rough, yet not quite debased outcast, was well suited to his line of performance—in the fourth act, where he resents the blow dealt him by the Regent, his acting was highly vigorous and effective, and was duly appreciated by, the audience. Mr. Hume is unquestionably an actor of great talent; and the only fault, which we have to find with him, is the constant working of the eye-brows, in which he is too prone to indulge, otherwise his action and gestures are good and appropriate—his voice too' is powerful; and his figure firmly knit—strong without clumsiness. Of Captain. Sewell's performance of *Bartolo*' it may be nough to say' that it set the house in a roare, and was loudly applauded—it was an excellent piece of comic acting and as such received with the most appropriate reward—loud bursts of laughter. We must not forget Mr. Stocqueler, who played the Duke Leonardo, with good effect; his easy and free delivery, his clearvoice and good person made him a fitting representative of the young and chivalrous duke; whilst Mr. Howard, who was called upon to play the villain, was, we thought, rather out of his place. There was not a spice of villany in him, his good natured and pleasing physiognomy could scarcely even get up a frown, and he was as unlike both in voice, person, and manner, to a hatcher of dark plots. as any one we have ever seen in our lives. Mr. Howard will be a great acquisition to our *corps dramatique*, but he must never play the villain unless it be Harry the Eighth—who was a scoundrel after his own fashion, and sinned in the face of day. We have no time for further particulars today. The Wife is to be repeated on monday.

HURKARU, MARCH 10

We yesterday received Mauritius journals to the 16th of January last. Among other items of information we find the following:—

"If we have been correctly informed, a certain number of influential planters of the Island have addressed, some time since, to Mr. Turton, the eminent Brrister of Calcutta, a request that he would become our representative in India, uphold our interests in that country and defend us from the calumnious attacks which are there constantly directed against us. We need scarcely say that we highly approve this momination. The position which Mr. Turton occupies in Calcutta is so distinguished, and the influence and popularity which he has there acquired are so well established, that the success of any just case committed to his hands may be considered as indubitable. His countenance and support, we are convinced, ere long effectually remove the injurious and unfounded prejudices which still obtain against us in Hindostan.

To a man possessed of the rank and talent of Mr. Turton, it appertains, to put the question of emigration from India to this Colony in its true light, and to demonstrate to our adversaries that the interests of that country although apprently at variance with our owa, are, after all, if closely examined into, not so utterly irreconcilable with those of Mauritius as seems to be generally imagined"

We of course cannot speak as to the accuracy of the above statement, but we have a word to say on the last paragraph Nobody but the Mauritians themselves have ever set up the doctrine, or supposed, that the interest of India, conflicted with the interests of Mauritius. Some little petty motive of rivalry was alleged to be the cause why this community opposed itself to the Cooly Trade. The notion was an absurd one, and it was thought hardly worthy of being contradicted. We find it, however, here repeated, and if people will cling with inveterate obstinacy to such assertions, it cannot be in Mr. Turton's or any body's power to sustain their cause. The Cernean mentions a strange report, that the Governor of the Colony, had resolved to exact the deposit of fifteen hundred dollars in all cases, in which individuals had become security for the residence of foreigners. We should hope, that this prailty practice, of the olden times of political bigotry, will not be persevered in, and renewed. If adopted, as the *Cernean* insinuates as a means of raising the wind, it is, as has been said upon another occasion, "despicably desperate."

We have seen letters from RANGOON, reaching to the 13th of February, and containing full accounts of the late lamentable fire. It appears to have been the result of accident—at least no evidences of design have as yet been traced out. The fire commenced, at about 1 o'clock on ths morning of the 8th, and, as a strong the wind was blowing at the time, it spread with such alarming rapidity, that the inhabitants had scarcely time to clothe themselves, still less to save any of their property. From the Catholic Church to the King's Wharf very little has escaped, except the Custom House—and, again, from the King's Wharf gate to the back of the Shabundal's house, the stockade and all the house between it and the Kula-dan are burnt, as also a great part of the street in which the Residency stands. The loss of property is said to have been very great—notless than four or five *lakhs*. and the heaviest losses by far have fallen on the foreign merchants. It is stated, that the local authorities were exceedingly remiss in the performance of their duty, having used no exertion whatever to bring the fire under, nor to put a stop to the pillage, which was carried on in the most audacious manner; and some do not hesitate to say the Governor's people were themselves the most daring robbers of the party. Nor is this all—people were seen, in different places, doing their best, or their worst we should say, to *spread the fire*. Some of those kind souls were apprehended, but it was thought that they would escape, without punishment, as they belonged to the Government people.

It is stated that the people are not to be suffered to rebuild their houses, in a substantial form, until orders have been received from Ava; in consequence of which the inhabitants suppose, that there is some intention of removing the city to another sport.

There were rumours afloat of a disturbance to the northward of Ava—a boat having arrived, bringing intelligence of the dispersion, with great loss, of the troops, who had been sent out against the insurrectionary party There are rumours also of a disturbance near Prome, but we are in possession of no particulars.

CALCUTTA COURIER, MARCH 10.

Having read the Notes appended by Captain Macnaghten to his edition of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, we willingly bear testimony that they are on the whole creditable to their author. They shew careful attention to the subject; much acumen in discerning small faults; with many suggestions that may be advantageously adopted in making the wording more accurate, and the meaning more explicit. The notes are calculated in some degree to make the Act and Articles more easily understood by those who have to regulate their conduct by the respective clauses; but they are likely to be much more benefical to those who have to prepare future Acts and future Articles.

When we say that the Notes will be useful in some degree to those who have to regulate their conduct by the clauses of the Act and Articles, we by no means intend to be understood as assenting to all the opinions and interpretations given by the editor. Thus the first clause of the Mutiny Act declares it to be criminal in a soldier who knows of any Mutiny, or intended Mutiny, who "shall not, without delay, give information thereof to his Commandiog Officer." Upon which the editor remarks:

"If a soldier should come to the knowledge of any mutiny, when so situated as not to be able to communicate it to his "Commandiug Officer," and should neglect to communicate it to the Officer nearest at hand, there can be no doubt that he would be guilty, within spirit of the act; but it is very doubtful if he would be punishable under the letter, and therefore the insertion here of the words "or other superior," or some equivalent ones, would seem to be advisable. The phrase "Commanding Officer" has, in military parlance, a limited acceptation, and in regard to so serious and disorganizing a crime as mutiny, nothing should be left doubtful in the statute law.

Now to this we dissent and consider the soldier who did not communicate his knowledge of the Mutiny to his nearest superior officer would act contrary even to the letter of the Statute. The words proposed by Capt. Macnaghten to be substituted would be more in accordance with Military parlance, yet we think legally every officer in a regiment is included by the words of the Clause.

We think Captain Macnaghten quite right in the chief part of his (12) Note to the second Clause, and that "offences against the coin, bigamy, forgery, sending threatening letters, embezzlements and frauds" are not within the category of crime specified in the second Clause of the Act.

THE PUNJAUB.—The following significant information may be confidently relied on:—

The 2nd Troop Horse Artillery, the 16th Lancers, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, the 33rd Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st and 2nd Battalions of Light Infantry, all of the Meerut Force, have received intimation (not officially which is, we believe, unusual) to hold themselves in readiness to march for the Westward, at the shortest notice, *upon the requisition of Mr. Clark.*

In addition to this, we learn that Mr. Metealfe, Commissioner of Delhee, arrived at Ferozepoor, on the 17th instant. The object of this unexpected visit is not known beyond official circles. but it is, and we must suppose correctly, generally connected with the state of affairs in the Punjaub—*Agra Ukhbar, February 27.*

It will be seen in an extract from the *Mauritius Cernean* of January 6th that Mr. Turton has been applied to by the Mauricien planters to become the advocate of their rights. This is the only item of news. The *Washington*, from this port, had arrived.

Our readers will find in a subsequent column an extract from the March number of Dr. Corbyn's Journal, regarding Dr. Brett's cure of a case of squinting. Those of our readers who may have had the pleasure of attending the delivery of this gentleman's first lecture on the Vitality and Mechanism of the Eye, at the Mechanics' Institution on the 9th of last month, will remember that this subject, the obliquity of vision, was brought forward in the course of that lecture, and its nature and means of cure, as discovered lately by a German, very clearly explained—we mention this fact to show that Dr. Brett was not only first in the field to announce the discovery, but also, immediately on receipt of proper instruments, the first to perform a successful operation.

We have been told, the amazement and joy of the poor man operated on, when he found his eyes had regained their right places, were of the most ludicrous nature—we hope that many, both natives and others, who may be afflicted with this unseemly malady, will now hasten to Dr. B. who is extremely desirous of having subjects to operate on. The community, we think are greatly indebted to this gentleman for the alacrity he has shown in bringing his instruments into use.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, MARCH 9.

From a report per Schooner *Jane*, which has arrived from Moulmein, we learn, that on the 7th February, at 2 A. M., nearly the whole of the Town of Rangoon was destroyed by fire, and about 30 people burnt to death. Further particulars we will endeavour to publish to-morrow.

The arrival of Dost Moohummud at Loodanah has been announced, where he will remain a short time, and then start for Calcutta. The late residence of Shah Soojah has been consigned to him. He will be the lion of the day on his arrival at Calcutta; and he will deserve to be so, not because he was the cause of the disgrace of the 2d Cavalry. but on account of his gallantry. To him are the thanks of the Government due, for having developed the character, for bravery, of native troopers, which we are certain will lead to a salutary reform in the Cavalry branch of the Army. At all events we are happy to perceive that he is to be treated with deference, and that no disagreeable restraints are to be put upon him.

CEYLON.

OBSERVER, FEB. 25.

The Rev. Christian David.

It would, we trust, be unnecessary, even if it were not indelicate, seeing that he is still amongst us,—to enlarge either upon the past services or the present distress of this aged Apostle, after what appears in the appeal on his behalf which we have the painful satisfaction of publishing to-day. Suffice it then to repeat that here is a venerable Minister of the Gospel whose grey hairs, are going down in sorrow to the grave; He is 70 years of age, he is hampered by a debt of £400. and has £3, 13. 4 a month to support himself, his children, and his grand children. Far be it from us to narrow the already too limited sources of Charity by calling upon "Churchman" alone to come forward. The call is to *Christians*; and we trust that Christians of all denominations will alike feel it to be their pleasing duty to respond on the present occasion.

HERALD, FEBRUARY 23.

Velut in speculum.

ON Friday last the Amateurs of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment enacted for the benefit of the *Friend in need Society*, the "Wags of Windsor" to a numerous and most respectable audience. The manner in which the charectars in general were sustained, we understand, gained great applause and plainly shewed that the march of improvement was rapidly progressing amongst our little corps dramatique. Schoolmaster Quotem's representation was very characteristic of one of the old English pedagogues, parish clerks and country factotums. The Hibernian caused much merriment particularly aided by his natty hay-fork. The young independent quakeress was ably represented by that improving actress Miss McElwee; indeed the whole cast of the charectars gave great satisfaction. The Glees during the piece were well executed particularly the "echo" which had a most enchanting effect," *as the Poet says*"!! Mr. Moseley greatly amused the "*Gods*" with one of his own droll effusions entitled the "*Pioneer*," which he sang to the tune of "Sally Sykes." Some touches of the really *military pathos* told well upon the *ticklish* gaping denizens above, whose thundering laugh-

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ter shook the empyrean benches!

The evening amusements were closed by the laughable descriptive Pantomime "Harleyquin Hurley Burley" which was received with great applause and the curtain dropped to the cheering approbation and laughter of a delighted audience.

We hope that the good intention of the Amateurs were appreciated by their friends and that they will be enabled to throw into the ill-lined purse of the *Friend in Need Society* a liberal donation. We are given to understand that the "Dutch Pirate" is under preparation. Due notice will be given of the evening of the next performance in the *Ceylon Herald*.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, MARCH 12,

CIVIL SERVICE ITEMS.—We are told that Mr. Crawford, Accountant General, is about to proceed to the Neilgherries on leave of absence and that Mr. Morris will officiate in that situation; also that Mr. Ogilvie goes to the Hills immediately, and that Mr. Smollett will act as Collector of Chittoor during his absence.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE INFANTRY RETIRING FUND.—We have been favored with a Copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Infantry Retiring Fund which considering the Nature and Magnitude of Captain Mackenzies scheme do him infinite credit as they seemingly provide most fully for the efficient working of the Fund, and at the same time clearly set forth every information requisite to being the subject home to the comprehensions of all interested.

We subjoin a Copy of the Circular which accompanied the above Rules and Regulations for the general information of our readers:—

CIRCULAR.

"*To the Officers of the Madras Infantry.*"

The Directors of the Infantry Retiring Fund, with reference to the Committee's Circular dated 14th ultimo, announcing the Establishment of the Fund, and intimating that "their early attention would be given to the consideration and formation of details to secure the regularity of payments and the permanent stability of the Institution," have now the pleasure to communicate the result of their matured labors, which will be found in the accompanying Pamphlet embracing both the plan and the rules for its management.

They have great satisfaction in adverting to the very material support afforded by Government to this important Institution, by authorizing the payment of Subscriptions and Donations to be made through Paymasters,' a measure which it is confidently trusted will secure the utmost regularity in the receipts and tend to ensure the stability of the Fund.

They take this opportunity of intimating that the nomination of Agents for the Fund is at present postponed,—the Directors undertaking to conduct the business; and Captain MacKenzie having consented to take the Office of Honorary Secretary until the most economical method of conducting the details be ascertained, he has been authorized to entertain and keep up the following Office Establishment, charging all expenses incurred for the purposes of the Fund to the debit thereof.

1 Book-keeper & Accountant..	Rs. 80	per mensem.
1 Assistant do. and Examiner..	,, 54	,,
1 Copyist.....	,, 35	,,
1 Peon.....	,, 7	,,
Total Rupees	172	

In conclusion, they beg to annex a Statement, of the votes received on the subject of a Fundy from which it will be seen that the proportion on Assents to Dissents is as 14 to 1, a majority so demonstrative of the feelings of the Army of its expediency, that the Directors entertain a confident hope, such of their Brother Officers as have heretofore differed in their views, will now emulate the example of those who have already so nobly withdrawn their original dissent, founded on individual opinion, in deference to the sentiments and wishes of so large a majority of their Brother Officers—and subscribed to an Institution for the benefits of the whole Infantry branch of the Army, whether Subscribers or non-Subscribers.

RETURN OF VOTES ON THE SUBJECT OF A RETIRING FUND.

Shall a Retiring Fund be Established.	Shall the preparation of a Scheme and details for a Retiring Fund to be founded on the opinions and wishes of the Majority be entrusted to a Committee at the Presidency, and do we pledge ourselves to abide by the result.		Shall the plan published by Capt. Mackenzie and by him circulated to Corps be recommend for adoption with such modifications as may be deemed requisite.	
For	Aug.	For	Against.	For	Against
699*	50	514	16	689	7

*Lieutenant Colonels.....	34
Majors.....	44
Captains.....	170
Lieutenants.....	326
Ensigns.....	125
	699

B. R. Hitchins, Lieut-Colonel.
W. Watkins, Major,
G. G. Mackenzie, Captain.
J. J. Losh, Captain.
E. W. Snow, Brevet Captain.
} Directors.

Madras, 25th February 1841.

MOFUSSIL CHIT-CHAT.

MERCARA, COORG, *6th March*, "We have lately had a small quantity of rain attended with thunder and lightning which has greatly cooled the atmosphere. Our small Society has undergone a change in the departure on the 5th Instant of Surgeon Blest M. D. lately removed from the 28th to the 36th Regiment. Major Campbell and Lady arrived here on the 2nd and proceeded on the 4th on route to Bangalore. Commissariat Overseer Simpson came in yesterday in charge of 72 remount horses on route from Mangalore to Bangalore some of which are of superior description. An accident happened to one of the coolies in getting the horses over an unfinished bridge distant about two miles from this station. The piers of the bridge having only just been completed, planks were placed across them; to pass the horses over, and the cooly with his charge whilst crossing' having shaken the loose planks, both man and horse were frightened, and the former precipitated below, by which accident his leg was broken; but he is now in the Garrison Hospital and is likely to recover.

A Guard consisting of one Native Officer, two Havildars, three Naiques, and twenty-one Privates from the 28th Regiment N. I. marched yesterday morning to Frazerpett for the purpose of escording treasure to this station. Ensign A. Ritherdon of the 28th Regiment N. I. arrived here yesterday from Madras. Captain Green, Superintending Engineer Mysore Division arrived yesterday morning from Sunnywarampettah.

The Native General Court which was sitting when I forwarded my last communication, has been adjourned; only one of the Officers (the Jemedar) of the Sappers and Miners was tired; the Subadar having applied for trial by an European Court Martial."

JALNAH, *2nd March*. "I am sorry to inform you that small pox is very prevalent in the Lines of the Native Corps at this station, particularly amongst children by which many have died. The weather is getting distressingly hot."

Latest European Intelligence

From the CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

EDINBURGH WITNESS.—THE INTRUSION AT MARNOCH.—The instalment of Mr. Edwards in the temporalities of Marnock took place on Thursday last, and proved the occasion of a scene without precedent in the history of the Church of Scotland.

A heavy snow storm had burst out on the preceding Wednesday; and on the morning of Thursday the country round Marnoch was deeply enveloped in snow. Huge wreaths of drift had choaked up every road and pathway, and the stream which sweeps past the manse and churchyard was toiling, brown and swollen, through the half-melted accumulations that in some places arched it over from bank to bank, and in others had sunk undermined into the torrent. It was no day for journeying pleasantly, or even safely, but the interest of the people of the neighbouring parishes had been deeply excited in behalf of their poor neighbours, and hundreds might be seen wanding over the heights in all directions in lines of six or eight—some robust man in each party breaking a way through the snow for the rest. Before eleven o'clock a crowd had gathered round the church, sufficient almost to have filled it twice over. There were individuals present from Keith, from Huntly, from Banff, from Portsoy,—all the parishes for miles round had sent out their spectators, and, assurdly, the spectacle which on that occasion they witnessed will never be effaced from their memories. Mr, Edwards and his friends arrived before noon, and after commencing the business of the day with singular appropriateness, by breaking into the manse, through a window, they moved on to the church, In a few seconds the building was crowded almost to suffocation. The parishioners ranged themselves in the body of the edifice—the strangers occupied the galleries, and clustered in dense masses outside the windows and doors. A few Edinburgh lawyers were seated in a pew in the centre, and,—curiously enough,—the reporter of an Intrusion newspaper in the pulpit. One of the suspended clergymen opened the proceedings by prayer; and the words took the form of an address to Deity, but they were listened to merely as the necessary adjuncts of an act of outrageous injustice and oppression, and yet, strange as it may seem, the attention of the audience proved all the more deep in consequence of the estimate. Every phrase employed seemed to gather new meaning from its utter inappropriateness, and impressed, through the force of contrast—the dead common places of a lifeless devotion seemed starting into frightful activity through the influence of a spirit of possession. When the form was over, and the gentleman had sat down, an elder of the parish rose and demanded of him, for himself and his fellow-parishioners, by what authority he and his brethren had met there. Mark the reply! "By the authority," he said, "of the National Church, and in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ!" A shudder ran through the meeting.

It was again demanded of the suspended clergymen, on the part of the people, in whose name and in what capacity they had met there, and the gentleman who had opened by prayer reiterated his assertion, and with similar effect as before. It was demanded of them whether their appearance was sanctioned by the authority of the General Assembly, or made in direct opposition to that authority; and the question met with no reply. The people declined to assist themselves at the bar of what they could not regard as a Court either civil or ecclesiastical; and read by their agent a solemn protest to that effect—in which, deprecating the great wickedness and tyranny about to be inflicted upon them, and the gross mockery of justice and desecration of religion which its forms involved, they stated that before a competent and lawful Presbytery, they were prepared to prove objections to the life, qualifications, and doctrine of the obnoxious presentee, sufficient not only to preclude his admission into the Church, but even to justify his deposition if previously admitted. The protest was read, and the people, gathering up their Bibles from the pews arose in a body and quitted the church. There were old grey-headed men among them who had worshipped within its walls for more than half a century,—men, too in the vigorous prime of manhood, others just entering on the stage of active life. All rose and all went away,—many of them, in tears;—it was the church in which, Sabbath after Sabbath, their fathers had met to worship,—it had formed the centre of many a solemn association, many a sacred attraction, and they were now quitting it for ever! Even the "buyers and sellers in the house of God," the men to whom persecution is business, seemed awed and impressed for the time. "Will they all go?" they were heard to whisper. Yes, all went, —the pews were emptied from gable to gable. The sacred and the civil may be mixed up and confounded in idea by Courts and individuals; but it has been ordained by God himself that their natures should keep them apart. No secular power on earth can impose a *minister* on a people—the control of judges and magistrates affects as in this remarkable case, the temporalities, only. The experiment has been tried; and our readers may see the case of conflicting jurisdictions virtually decided, by the extent and degree to which the Court of Session can give a clergyman to the parishioners of Marnoch. And it is well to remember, that to secure a result so disastrous,—to verify the same ruinous experiment on an immensely larger scale, has the Earl of Aberdeen been struggling to legislate for the people of Scotland.

The parishioners, after quitting the church held a brief but impressive meeting in a hollow at the foot of the hill on which the edifice has been erected. The day was still dreary, and the snow lay thick and white around them. And in that snowy hollow, oppressed by a sense of the grievous outrage to which they had been subjected, but more in grief than in anger, they expressed their settled determination never, by word or act, to recognise as their minister the man to whom the patrimony of their church had been adjudged, and to adhere to one another in all their future efforts for obtaining redress of the wrong. And then separating in silence, they returned by different routes to their respective homes. The church meanwhile had become a scene of tumult and confusion. The strangers outside had rushed into the body of the building when the parishioners had quitted it, and had begun to express their sense of the sacredness of the service by shouts and hisses, and the flinging of missiles. A magistrate entered the church in the midst of the tumult—a man much respected in the district, and succeeded in restoring order. He had no sympathy with the representatives of the Civil Court in the profanation in which they were engaged—no one could be more hostile to the settlement of Edwards, and hence, in no small degree, though his influence with the people on that account, his ability of protecting the miserable objects of their hatred and contempt. An incident at this stage brought out very strikingly how entirely the parishioners had left the church. An Individual present complained to the magistrate, who is himself a parishioner, that the Marnoch people had taken as active a part in the riot as any of the rest. He was asked, in turn, where these Marnoch people were, and succeeded in pointing out a young man in one of the galleriers, the only parishioner present, who stated, when questioned, that he had taken no part whater in the disturbance, and was only there because he could not get out though the crowd. There was a passage immediately cleared for him, and thus ere the actual work of intrusion began the last parishioner present was enabled to leave the church.

In these circumstances, the ordinary proceeded. The bellman of a neighbouring parish officiated as precentor; there were prayers repeated, in which God was named, that the stipend of Marnoch might be appropriated to the support of Edwards; and the preacher argued, in his discourse, that the men through whose agency he was thrust upon the people, should be accounted ministers of Christ!—*Glob. Feb* 1.

FASHION and TABLE-TALK.

HER MAJESTY.—The Dutchess of Kent; attended by Lady Fanny Howard, arrived at Claremont Park at half-pasts one on Saturday afternoon in a carriage and four, from town. Her Royal Highness luhched with her Majesty and Prince Albert, and took her departure at three on her return to Ingestrie House. In the evening Col. and Lady Isabella Wemyss had the honour of joining the Royal party at Claremont at dinner Yesterday evening Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner had the honour of joining the Royal circle at dinner.

VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON'S SOIREE.—Her ladyship gave her first soiree this season on Saturday, in Carlton House-terrace. In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather the company was not so numerous as might have been expected. The Greek Minister and Princess Mavrocordate, the Dutch Minister, the Swedish Minister and Countess Bjornstjerna, the Saxon Minister, Count Pollon, the American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson, Baron and Baroness de Cetto, Count Kielmansegg, Count Yevel, Baron de Bunqueney, M. Oliveri, Baron Moncorvo, Countess Bille Brahe, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Marquis of Headfort, the Earl and Countess of Minto and Lady Fanny Elliot, Viscount and Viscountess Leveson, Hon. F Leveson Gower, Lord and Lady Ashley, Hon Col. Dawson Damer, Lord Seymour, Lord Redesdale, Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Lady Elizabeth Feilding, the Countess of Clarendon, Miss Lister, the Speaker, Captain Bowles. Viscount Grimston, Hon. E. Grimston, Baron Lehzeltern, Mr. Standish, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Smith, Viscount and Viscountess Howick, Sir Edward L. Bulwer, Sir Augustus Clifford, Countess Cahogan and Ladies Augusta and Honoria Gadogan, Lady Adelaide Paget, Lord Crewe, Lady Stuart de Rothesay and Hon. Miss L. Stuart, Dowager Lady De Clifford, Earl of Morley, Countess of Tankerville, the Turkish Ambassador, Viscount Melbourne Hon. Mr. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, &c, were among her ladyship's visitors.

Grand full dress entertainments will be given on Wednesday, the 10th inst, by all the Ministers of State, in honour of the christening of the Princess Royal.

The Speaker of the House of Commons gives his first parliamentary dinner this season on the 18th inst.

Sir R. Peal has issued cards for his first parliamentary dinner on Saturday next.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and suite arrived at Malta from the Ionian Islands, in the City of Dublin steam-packet, on the 11th of January, and would be admitted to pratique on the 17th. General Lord Lynedoch finds his health and strength much improved at Malta, and takes exercise on horseback almost daily. Lord Dysart and Sir Hyde Parker have arrived at Malta from Spain in their respective yachts. Lord Louvain has recently returned to Smyrna in his yacht Turquois, from an unsuccessful attempt to get off Lord Canning's yacht, the Gondola, wrecked at Long Island. She has been sold for 300l. Captain Lyon, in the Merlin yacht, arrived as Malta from the Black Sea and the Ionian Islands on the 16th of January.

We understand that Lord Panmure, Mr. Fox Maule's father, is seriously indisposed, at his seat in Scotland. His lordship in now upwards of 70.

Sir Astley Cooper has, for the last few days, been labouring under a severe attack of illness, which excites the most serious apprehension of his friends. We trust, however, for the sake of humanity and science, that most distinguished surgeon may long be spared to us.—*Sunday Paper.*

BEQUEST TO THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—The following is the bassage in the will of the late Mr. Frank Standish, which makes the bequest of pictures, &c., to King Louis Philippe; the document itself is dated July 11. 1831:—"I give and bequeath to his Majesty the King of the French all my books, manuscripts, engravings, painting, and drawings, at my mansion at Duxbury-hall, in the county of Lancaster, and elsewhere in Great Britain, or in any foreign country, either for the sole and particular use of his said Majesty, or to be placed in any public establishment he may think fit, as a testimony of my esteem for a generous and polite nation, which is always ready to welcome travellers, and which I have always visited with pleasure and quitted with regret." Mr. Standish had resided a long time in Spain, and on his last journey, for the re-establishment of his health, left several pictures at Seville and Cadiz. The collection thus bequethed toa the King of the French contains several paintings of high price. Among them, besides the fine Murillos, are some by Zurbaran and other masters of the Spanish chool, and a great many of the Italian, Flemish, and French schools. Most of the books are valuable, and they are upwards of 4,000 in number.—*Gallegnani's Messenger.*

WILL OF THE LATE SIR ANTHONY CARLISLE, KNT.—The will of the late Sir Anthony Carlisle, Knight, late of Langham-place, Portland-place, in the country of Middlesex, has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury in Doctors' Commons, by his daughters, Barbara Leonora Carlisle and Annabella Carlisle. The personal property of the deceased has been sworn under the small sum of 4,000l., and which he has given equally between his two daughters. The will is dated in the month of September. 1840, and the singature is remarkably firm and well written. Sir Anthony was senior surgeon to the Westminster Hospital; one of the Council and Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons. of which he had twice been President; a Fellow of the Royal Society, &c. This very eminent surgeon has long been numbered among the most dissinguished anatomists, physiologists, and naturalists of the age a fact of which not only the most competent judge, but his numerous publications in all those departments of science, bear undisputed and ample testimony. His professional ability was early proved, and his reputation established, at the Westminster Hospital, of which ancient and excellent charity he became a principal surgeon at the age of 25. There, too, he was no less remarkable for his unaffected constant humanity to the suffering poor, than in his skill for the treatment of their diseases. During a period of sixteen years Sir Anthony Carlisle was Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer to the Royal Academy; he was also Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty George the Fourth, at whose first levee he had the honour of Knighthood, which was, unsolicited, conferred on him by the recommendation of the Privy Council, and solely on the ground of his professional merits.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Saturday being the anniversary of the death of King Charles the Martyr, the manager of the Concerts d'Hiver, in place of the usual performances, treated the public to a fine selection of sacred music from *The Messiah*, *The Creation*, and *Isreal in Egypt*; and, although the numerical strength of the choruses was not equal to that of Exeter Hall, the beauties of *The Creation* and of *The Messiah* have seldom been done more ample justice to in point of instrumental effect. The solo parts were ably given by the bassoon, cornet-a-piston, and corno Inglese. Koenig was triumphant in "Sound the loud timbrel,' and never perhaps was a performance encored with more enthusiasm. The chorus of "Unto us a child is born," the "Hallelujah," and the Hailstone chorus, were all encored; and the performances afforded much gratification to all real lovers of good music.

TO MAKE DUTCH BEEF.—To ten pounds of lean beef take two ounces of saltpetre, one ounce of allspice, a quarter of a pound of common salt, a quarter of a pound of coarse sugar, an ounce of pepper, and about half a pint of water. Rub the saltpetre on first, and let it remain all night; next morning add the other ingredients. Let it lay ten days, rubbing and turning it each day. Bake it in the same pan and liquor till tender, adding half a pint more of water before putting into the oven.

Arrivels.—Dowager Countess of Chichester and the Ladies Pelham, Sir T. Broadhead, Sir George and Lady Ogle, Major-General Henry Lygon. Sir George and the Misses Talbot, Mr. Musgrave Brisco, Earl of Pembroke. Mr. William Divett, Mr. and Lady Charlotte Talbot, Hon. General Governor. Captain Maldmay, Lady Anne Dashwood, Hon. General Murray, Countess of Winterton. Col. Clinton, Sir A. Johnstone, M. E. Corbally, Esq, M. P. Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M. P, Sir H. M. Milldmay, Sir John and Lady Pechell at the Admiralty.

Departure.—Marchioness of Queensbery for Woodend, Chichester

Arrivals at Leamington.—Lard Oranmore, Bishop of Carlisle. Sir John Beckett, Sir A. De Capel Brooke, Major Gen. Sir D. Gilmour, Col. Wollaston, Major Blackburne, Capt. Eden Capt. P. Jackson. Capt Wollaston, Capt Fair, R. N., Capt. G. Cox, Rev. R. Morris, Rev. I. H. Heathcote.

The Queen Dowager has contributed the sum of 20l. to the fund for the rebuilding of Boylstone Church, Derbyshire. The Duchess of Kent attended divine service yesterday morning in the chapel in Kensington Palace. Lady Fanny Howard was in waiting. The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, left town on Saturday morning for Coombe Wood, and spent the day shooting. His royal highness returned to Cambridge House in the evening. The Duke of Cambridge attended divine service yesterday morning in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street. Baron Knesebeck was in waiting on his Royal Highness. The Lord Steward visited the Duke of Cambridge yesterday at Cambridge House.

The Earl of Derby has forwarded 50l. towards the subscription for the widows and orphans of the unfortunate crew of her Majesty's ship Fairy.

A public meeting will be held in a few days for the establishment of a Builders' Benevolent Institution.

MEDICAL STAFF.—The following changes in the Medical Department of the Army have taken place, viz.—Deputy Inspector General Bancroft, M. D., from halfpay, ordered to Jamaica, vice Kidd, removed to Corfu, vice Bone, promoted Inspector General, and removed to Barbadoes; Staff-Assistant Surgeon, R. J. G. Grant (late 22d Foot), ordered to Maidstone; Staff. Assistant. Surgeon to the 22d Foot; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. Steward, from Chatham, to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, vice Smyth, promoted, to the Surgeoncy of the 76th; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A Gibb, M. D., late 75th. appointed to the Cape of Good Hope vice J. G. Courtney, who exchanges; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon C. Ross, from Gambia to to Chatham; Staff Assistant-Surgeon D. Lucas, from Cork to Barbadoes; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. B. Cosse, from Chatham to Malta, vice F. W. Grant, deceased; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon H. O'Hara, appointed to Chatham.

THE SULTAN AND THE QUEEN.—The distinguished circle of the Court has been greatly interested within the last few days by an incident of rather a pecular and pleasing description, namely, the receipt of a "Letter of Felicitation" from the young Saltan Abdul Medjid, to her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of the birth of the Princess Royal. We are assured that this epistle is quite a gem of oriental thetoric, and a rare specimen of the flowery eloquence so peculiar to the East. Nor is the from less remarkable than its tenour, as may be easily supposed from the following particulars with which we have been favoured from a valued source:—The letter is about three feet in length by four or five inches in with. It is written in very beautiful characters, small, but extremely distinct, and evidently done with great care. In the margin is the autograph of the Sultan, with an enumeration of all the titles of "the Most High and very Powerful Seigneur," which have appertained to his Highness's predecessors from time immemorial. The apper is of fine quality, resembling, but superior to vellum, and with a fine enamel on its surface. The letter was enclosed in an envelope and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan. The whole was enclosed in a rich *sachet* (or small bag, similar to a lady's reticule) of crimson satin, elaborately embroidered with silk and gold, and to which were attached a cord and tassed of bullion, of the most *recherche* manufacture. Much curiosity has been excited in the highest circles, and by the few distinguished individuals aware of its receipt, to gain a sight of this almost unique specimen of epistolary correspondence from the Sublims Porte. We hear that it is much regarded by the illustrious personage to whom it is addressed.—*Observer.*

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